THE CAUCASIAN.

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ANSWERS OF THE WILSONS.

To The Governor's Notice to Show Cause Why They Should Not be Removed.

DENIAL AND CONFESSION.

They Attempt to Make Sweeping Denials, But Are Forced to Admit That The Material Substance of The Charges Formulated by The Governor Are True—How They Are Both Interested in a Certain Way in The Southern Railroad—Their Failure of Duty Alone Amounts to a Disqualification to Act in The Eyes of The People—The "Overseer" Trys to Save Them With an Affidavit—The Public Awaits The Governor's Decision With Great Interest.

In the last issue of THE CAUCASIAN we published a letter of the Governor's to two of the Railway Commissioners, calling upon them to show cause why they had not become disqualified to act, and therefore be removed as Commissioners. On September the 1st, the day named by the Governor for a hearing, the two Commissioners appeared before him in the Executive office with their counsel. Major John D. Shaw appeared as the attorney for Major Wilson, and Mr. J. C. L. Harris appeared as attorney for Mr. S. Otho Wilson. The respective attorneys read the replies of their clients and followed with short speeches. The replies are as follows:

Ma. Wilson Answer.

Maj. Wilson's answer was as follows:

Raleigh, Aug. 30, 1897.

To Daniel L. Russell, Governor of North Carolina:

SIR: Your favor of the 25th citing me to appear before you on Wedday, the first day of September, and reply in writing to certain rumors or charges from parties unknown to me, and show cause why I should not be removed from the responsible position as Chairman of the Railroad Commission, agreeable to section 1 of the Act creating this Commission, was duly received.

In obedience thereto I herewith submit this my answer to each charge in the order as given in your letter. It is drawn by myself, and possibly free from the diction which a lawyer would have imparted, but feel sure will carry conviction to an impartial mind.

First—It is not true as alleged that I am "the joint owner with Col. A. B. Andrews, Vice-President of the Southern Railway and general political manager of the same for North Carolina in a certain piece of hotel property known as Round Knob."

Second—It is not true "that said hotel is worthless for that purpose except when designated and patronized by the Southern Railroad Company as an eating house for their passenger trains."

Third—It is not true "that said hotel property has been unoccupied and unused for any purpose for several years past and brought in no revenue to me as one of its owners."

Fourth—It is not true "that it was impossible to use, lease or rent said property unless some understanding, agreement or contract could be made with the Southern Railroad Company to designate and patronize the said hotel as a railroad eating house."

Fifth—It is not true as alleged "that I with the other owner or owners of said property have secured an agreement, understanding or contract from the Southern Railroad Company to abandon other eating houses and designate Round Knob as a eating house, and by virtue of said arrangements with said railroad that I have been able to lease said hotel property to Otho Wilson, or his mother through the said Otho Wilson for profit."

Sixth—It is untrue as further alleged that I have a son in the employment of the Southern Railroad Company at my request and that he was appointed over others entitled by promotion under the practice of the company and this was done for my accommodation and at my request." I hereby denounce these allegations as made to you by "many persons" as false, and demand the proof.

In explanation I will state that about 1881, Col. Andrews and myself built this hotel at a cost of about $8,000. Is it not worthless as stated, but is a most convenient and beautiful hotel with 30 rooms, closets and baths on each floor; and was leased as a hotel for several years with no meals supplied to passengers. The property had not been unoccupied for years as charged but had been leased up to last year at an annual rental of $500 per annum to a responsible party, with no understanding of any kind with the Southern Railroad Company.

In a casual conversation with Mr. Otho Wilson, my recollection is that I spoke of this very desirable property which was then vacant, the lease of Friscard and Company, having expired, and saying that the superintendent of the road had sent me word if some one would open and keep a good house, he would make it a dinner house; the hotel at Hickory was then closed and my impression is that Asheville was not then a regular eating house, but of this I am not sure. Mr. Wilson remarked that his mother was looking around for a boarding house and possibly this might suit her and he would go up and examine the property; this he did; on his return expressed himself as greatly pleased, but said the former lessees had left the property in a bad condition and very dirty. I was aware of this and replied that on this account if his mother would put the place in good repair she could have it the first year free of rent—this much for the profit as charged; the message to me about the eating house was not intended for Mr. Otho Wilson or his mother, but was sent before Mr. Wilson or his mother ever thought of it and intended for any person I could get who would keep a first class table. The management of the property was left entirely to me and my recollection is that I never mentioned the matter to Col. Andrews until the trade was consummated through Mr. Otho Wilson for his mother.

The land upon which the Round Knob property was located, belonged to John Malone, Col. Crockford and myself This party owed a debt of about $3,000 to R. H. Brown, of McDowell county. I was the only one of the party now living and was alone responsible for the debt. For the hotel itself I paid $6,000. Col. Andrews, $2,000, Col. Andrew's interest being about one-fourth of the hotel with about 10 acres of land adjoining. Before the receipt of your letter I had no idea that any man in North Carolina seriously considered that my owning a piece of property jointly with Col. Andrews, and held by us jointly since 1881, and now rented by a widow, which being in addition to a summer resort was a dinner house for the passenger trains of the Southern Railroad, would ever in any way be so construed as to make me in any form under obligations to the Southern Railroad. Finding however by your letter that there were parties who believed or pretended to believe that this was indirectly a violation of the Act, I promptly under advice of friends to avoid "even the appearance of evil" deeded my undivided interest in the property to R. M. Brown, for his claim about $3,000, about the value at the present depreciation of property. This was done agreeable to section 1. of the Act to avoid any criticism, by even the captious, as to my conduct as Railroad Commissioner, and I have no interest what-ever direct or indirect in the property known as Round Knob. Feeling no uneasiness that you as a Judge should be so biased, as to decide that with the showing made, you could with any pretension of justice remove me from the office now held by the unanimous support of the Legislature of North Carolina; for this unprecedented compliment I never before had an opportunity to return thanks.

As to the charges about my son will say that he is no minor as charged, but is 27 years old and is now one of the oldest employes on the Division upon which he is situated. About four years ago the agent at Morganton resigned. My son was his chief clerk and in the very line of promotion. V. E. McBee, General Superintendent of the S. A. L., was at that time Superintendent of that Division; he had previously promised my son as was told that he would promote him at the first opportunity. Mr. McBee kept his promise. I have no recollection of it, but it is more than probable that I spoke to Capt. McBee in his behalf. It would have been a most unnarural father who would have done otherwise. I believe this covers the entire bill of charges.

But as there are other matters of rumor not in your letter, but calculated to prejudice your mind, I consider it but simple justice to state the facts as to each one. It is charged that when the Seaboard system was endeavoring to give the people cheap rates that I interfered. The following is a copy of orders in the case—see report of the Commissioners to the Governor, page 213: "It appears from press reports that reduced rates have been again ordered to be put in effect from certain points within—clearly causing a discrimination in violation of the long and short haul clause of the Act creating the Commission. Justice to the local business of the State requires of us to take prompt action. It is ordered by this Commission that all roads doing business within the State of North Carolina shall reduce their local tariffs of passenger and freight in the same proportion as has been done by them on their through busines."

It was my opinion then that our own folks should at least have as good treatment as outsiders. I drew the order and would do so again under similar circumstances. It is also charged on the streets that the Seaboard system was unfairly dealt with by me in the matter of their proposed change of line at Gaston. The facts are, that the order as given was drawn by Capt. McBee, General Superintendent of the Seaboard Air Line and in his own writing now on file in this office. By his request the Board adopted it as their order, believing it to be a fair solution of the matter. At least the Seaboard should be estopped from objecting. The charges as made against me are so frivilous, that they would have passed them unnoticed, had they not been considered as of serious importance by one who holds the exalted position that you do. It is also charged, that my influence during the session of the Legislature was exerted to prevent a reduction of rates. The last annual report, submitted by the Commission, with no difference of views by the Commissioners, gave the rates of freight and passengers considered by us as "just and reasonable." In support of our views comparison of rates of all the States in the Union, was made and published We were sworn officers and made this report with due regard to the solemity of our oaths. During the session of the Legislature the members of the Commission were invited to appear before the joint committee on Railroads and give their views as to the justness of the rates now in force. Two of us responded, I for one and was given a most respectful hearing by the committee. In my argument the report of the Commission was sustained by facts and figures. Nothing since has been shown to convince me that I was wrong. The charge that it was argued by me before the committee that to recommend a change of rates would be a reflection upon the Commission is not warranted by the facts; nothing of the kind was ever alluded to by me—in this I am sure I will be sustained by each member of the committee. In justice to myself will say that I never entered the walls of the Legislature during the sessions or expressed my views except when solicited to do so by the committee.

These facts have been intended to be given without feeling and in a most respectful manner and trust they will be so received by you.

In addition to the facts will say that the State of North Carolina has a constitution which you and I have sworn to support. This Constitution and the laws as expounded guarantees protection to its humblest citizen.

To a lawyer of your acknowledged ability it may appear presumptive for me to call to your attention Section 4 and 5 Article C, of the State Constitution, which reads as follows:

"Every voter except as hereafter provided, shall be eligible to office, &c., &c.

"The following classes of persons shall be disqualified for offices—First, all persons who shall deny the being of Almighty God. Second, all persons who shall have been convicted of treason, perjury, or of any infamous crime," &c,, &c. See also Article 4 Section 31—Also, Article 1, Section 19 of bill of Rights. This I will copy in full as it is regarded by every freeman as a bulwark of liberty. It reads as follows:

"In all controversies at law respecting property, the ancient mode of trial by jury is one of the best securities of the rights of the people, and ought to remain sacred and inviolable."

See also 14th amendment of Constitution of the United States which forbids any State to deprive a citizen of life, liberty or property without due process of law.

See also decisions of our Supreme Court:

Hoke vs. Ellis, 7 Jones, page 545.

Hoke vs. Henderson, 4 Devereaux page 1.

Cotton vs. Ellis, 7 Jones, page 545.

Banting vs. Cates, 77 N. C., page 289.

Branson vs. Turner, 70 N. C., page 93.

Howerton vs. Tate, 70 N. C., page 61.

Legislature cannot confer on an executive Judicial powers—See Cooley on Constitutional Limitations.

J. W. WILSON.

S. Otho Wilson's Answer.

RALEIGH, N. C., September 1, 97.

HON. DANIEL L. RUSSELL,
Governor of North Carolina.

SIR—Replying to your notice of the 24th of August to show cause why I should not be susp nded from the exercise of the duties of my office as Railroad Commissioner, I have this to say:

I have no interest in any way in the Southern Railway Company, or any other company or corporation over which the Railroad Commission has jurisdiction.

I am not in any way interested in the eating house at Round Knob. I rented the house for my mother—the rent she pays being repairs to the house for the first year, with an option to rent for five years at $250 per year. I have paid my board for myself and family, and have not and am not to receive one cent from the profits of the house. When at home I have rendered my mother such service as I could in managing the house, and the same services have been performed by other members of the family.

The arrangements to have the trains stopped at Round Knob for dinner was made by the railroad authorities upon their own motion, and is determinable by the Southern Railway Company at any time.

I have been owing my mother several hundred dollars borrowed money for several years, and I have purchased furniture and supplies for the Round Knob house and charged same to her in part payment of my debt.

I have no knowledge of the discontinuance of dinner houses at Asheville and Hickory. They were not closed in consequence of an agreement with my mother to make Round Knob a dinner house.

That a month before the notice of the Governor was received this affiant had seen Messrs. Wynne & Ellington, of this city, relative to renting a house for the purpose of bringing his family back to Raleigh. That since that time and before the notice of the Governor was received, the contract of renting was completed and the affiant and family are now living therein.

That affiant and family went to Round Knob for the summer because his wife had been in bad health and the family physician advised this change for the benefit of Mrs. Wilson.

Wherefore I say:

First: That I have not become agent or an emlyoyee of the Southern Railway Company.

Second: That I have not acquired any interest in any way in the Southern Railway Company.

Third: Not having any interest in any way in the Southern Railway Company or any other company or corporation over which the Railroad Commission has jurisdiction, I have not become disqualified to act as a fair and impartial judge or Commissioner.

In support hereof I submit the statements of my mother, Mrs. Mary J. Wilson, Col. A. B. Andrews, Maj. J. W. Wilson, Messrs. Wynne & Ellington, and Dr. A. W. Goodwin.

And in addition to this sworn statement of facts, I respectfully refer to my record as Commissioner as proof conclusive that I am not and have not been influenced by any railway company or any other company or corporation over which the Railway Commission has jurisdiction.

I suppose that in due course of law, after reading the absolute and unqualified denials of this answer, supported and corroborated by the affidavits herewith filed, that the unsupported charges against me of a partisan press and malicious meddlers, will be immediately dismissed as without foundation and wilful and maliciously false. If I am mistaken in the view of your decision, then I demand to confront my accusers and cross examine the witnesses against me.

Very respectfully,
S. OTHO WILSON.

(Continued on third page.)

THE COMMON SENSE OF IT.

HOW MUCH $1.65 WOULD DO FOR THE BOYS AND GIRLS

Sees his Mistake in Voting Against Better Public Schools—A Conversation Between "George" and the Editor of the New Era"—"George" Now Sees That the Politicians and the Monopoly Newspapers Fooled Him.

We clip the following from the Wilmington New Era. It is an interesting and instructive conversation that took place between the editor of that paper and a Pender County farmer named George. It is as follows:

"Hello! George! How did you vote on the school question?"

"I voted against it."

"Why did you not vote for it, George?"

"Well, says he, because I am opposed to higher taxes."

"Well, are you also opposed to a longer school term and better schools?"

"Oh, no! I want to see better schools, and to prove that I am in favor of educating children, I may tell you that my wife and I are thinking of moving to town. That is, if I can get anything there to do, just so we can get our children in the school five months in the year."

"Well, George, how many children have you, that are old enough to attend school?"

"Well sir, we have five that ought to be in the schoolroom at this very moment."

"Well, can't you send them at home to your free school?"

"Oh, my! We only have about two months' school each year and the children forget what they learn from one school term to the other."

"Well, what would it cost you to send them to a five months' payschool?"

"It would cost me, sir, at least $25.00."

"Well, would it not be wise for you to send them to a pay-school, since you have no free school worth speaking of?"

"Well, sir, I would do it if I were able, but I am not, and none of my neighbors are in a position to pay for the schooling of their children. So you see, we are all in the same boat and our only hope is to either move to town (and then our farm goes to nothing) or to let them grow up in ignorance and trust to chance for their later education."

"Well, George, how many hundred dollars do you pay taxes on?"

"On $900.

"Well; let's see! How much extra taxes would you have to pay under this local school tax?"

"I have not figured it up."

"Well, how much is it on the $100?"

"Fifteen cents."

"How much on the poll?"

"Thirty cents I believe."

"Well sir, then your extra taxes to give you a five months good schooling at home would have been only $1.65!"

What! Only $1.65?"

"Yes, that's all. This small amount would have enabled you to keep your children five or six months in school during the year, staying on the farm at that, where you could raise your own supplies, which is much better than to be dependent on the cold charity of the city. Besides, when you go to town, your poll, city, state and county taxes are about $7.00 extra. So if you are opposed to higher taxes for school purposes, you better keep out of the city, especially when you and your neighbors, who are too poor to send their children to a pay school at home.

You have thrown away the only opportunity you have ever had to give your children at home as good a school as they could get in the cities at the graded schools, and at much less cost. You have voted down a local tax that would not have cost you more than $1 65 extra, and would have kept your children in the school room five to six months in each year."

"Well sir," says George, "I had never viewed it in that light before, but I must admit that I have acted the fool and in away that my future generation and my community may feel it forever. Had I taken a common sense view of the matter I could have seen it was the co-operation of all the tax-payers that could have given us longer school terms for such a small increase of taxes—cheaper than any other way that I can ever possibly educate my children. Yes I have acted the fool, or rather I have been fooled.

At first I thought I would vote for the school tax. For awhile everybody seemed to be in fayor of it, but soon my party newspaper came out against it. It said that we had to pay more taxes now than we could afford to pay. I knew this was true, so I did not stop to think. I see now that it is saving money to pay $1 65 in extra taxes than to pay $25 00 for tuition at a pay school or to move to town with my family." With this, George (realizing the extent to which he had been fooled) began to warm up. Continuing he said:

"They also told me that I would be put in jail if I did not pay my taxes by a certain day and then asked me if I could afford to vote for any more taxes to increase my chance of going to jail. I see now that if I have to pay $25.00 for the tuition of my children or go to the expense of moving to town that I will run more risk of not being able to pay my taxes than I would if I had to pay only $1.65 a year to educate my children."

"Have you seen a line in your so-called Democratic paper (which by the way is owned by the railroads) about people being put in jail for not paying their taxes since the school election was over?"

"No, since you mention it I don't remember to have seen a line about it during the last three weeks. Is it possible that the whole matter was hatched up to keep the people from voting for the school law?

"Exactly! If you had voted for this school tax, the railroads, and other corporations would have had to pay part of it. Besides, the cor-

(Continued on fourth page.)

THE PRESS AND THE GOVERNOR.

What The "Overseer's" Help Say About The Action of Governor Russell in Reference to The Railroad Commissioners.

The Assault on Wilson and Wilson.

Charlotte Observer, Monopoly Dem.)

The movement against Railroad Commissioners J. W. Wilson and S. Otho Wilson, told of in the News and Observer yesterday, is the outgrowth of nothing, of course, except spite and hatred. The Governer and the senior Senator have failed to control the railroad commission, and it suits their malevolent purposes to charge that some one else is doing so. They accordingly unearth a law under which they hope to oust the majority of the commission, the idea being to replace with their own creatures the commissioners when they retire. It is cheap enough and easy enough to say that the railroads run the railroad commission; that is a good disguise for their own desire to do so. The Observer has to say, however, for Maj. J. W. Wilson, what all the State knows to be true, that no influence is strong enough to induce him to do anything wrong, while as to Mr. S. Otho Wilson, he is Senator Butler's own representative on the railroad commission, and seeking to discredit him, the Senator but discredits himself. The whole business is but a bit of cheap demagogy, inspired by malice and having for its end personal, political gain.

What an Excited Organ Says.

(Asheville Gazette.)

The Gazette presents in another column letters from Governor Russell to Major J. W. Willson and S. Otho Wilson respectively, railroad commissioners, which are astonishing, if any thing the Governor could could astonish anyone. That he is getting desperate in his determination to bulldoze everything and everybody in sight into servile submission to his will and domination is evident. Deserted by his own party save those who fawn upon and lick him, and condemned by all others save Butler and some who have vengeance to satisfy or who are, or hope to become beneficiaries of his power, he seems determined to throw discretion and the dignity and high character of his office to the winds and distort powers conferred, and destroy character if necessary, to accomplish his own selfish schemes and establish his personal authority.

We have been told that the governor wanted his brother to be clerk to the railroad commission. Maj. Wilson wanted the old clerk who was honest, efficient, faithful; and the old clerk was re-elected. Can it be possible that the fact that Major Wilson and Col. Andrews happen to own the Round Knob hotel, and that Mr. S. Otho Wilson's mother rents the same and that passengers on the Southern railroad stop there for meals, is to be made the excuse of the governor to remove a majority of the board, in order to give his brother or some other personal henchman a job?

What a spectacle for honest men—honest North Carolinians—we care not what their party affliations may be!

Senator Butler is the close, confidential friend and ally of the governor. How happy this must make Senator Pritchard and the Republican party.

The supreme court will doubtless take a hand in this attempt of the governor to degrade the powers of the executive into an instrument of personal vengeance and oppression. Then possibly something further may be developed.

A Scheme to Gain Populists.

Lexington Dispatch, (Monopoly Dem.)

In order to advance their own selfish ends, Daniel L. Russell, who once said that a black man smelt like rank guano, and Marion Butler who has always made good trades, have hitched themselves in harness together. They make their first pass at the Railroad Commissioners. The apparent object is to make an impression on the people that they are fighting corporations. It is anything to gain popularity. The fact is, these two worthies have lost cast with the people. The Populists, or at least a great many of them, have declared against Butler and his cunning dark ways, while the vindictive and resentful Russell is by no means in harmony with the rank and file of his party.

It is no more than natural that these two outcasts should come together. They have a fellow feeling and if possible they will hatch up some scheme whereby they may benefit themselves. The man that swaps horses with Butler will get cheated and the man that displeases Russell will get a cussing. Just watch Russell and Butler; there will be cheating and cussing.

The Squeal of a Little Monopoly Organ.

Sampson Democrat.]

Butler and Russell see that their hold upon the people, and therefore upon office, is about gone. Their only game is to do some daring deed which they may turn to their personal advantage. They want to form a party, the platform of which will be "death to the railroads." They expect to live upon the prejudices which they hope to arouse in the people against railroads and other corporations. Failing to make the Railroad Commission, which is composed of men of some spirit and independence, prostitute their offices to aid them, these designing demagogues want to remove the two Wilsons and appoint two sticks in their places whom they can use to their personal advantage.

A Paper That Does not Know Which Way to Jump.

News and Observer.]

The report circulated ten days ago that Governor Russell contemplated removing two of the Railroad Commissioners on the charge that they were so connected by business arrangements with the Southern Railway that they are not fair Commissioners, seems to have had foundation.

Yesterday the Governor sent letters to each of these two Commissioners reciting the allegations against them and giving them until next week to answer the matters alleged. The letters appear elsewhere in to day's issue.

If the Governor had summarily removed these officers without a hearing, he would have subjected him self to just criticism. The investigation ought to be a full and fair one.

The Governor's Rant.

Salisbury World (Gold—R. R. Organ.)

The Wilsons have filed their answers to Governor Russell's allegations against them and both seek a complete vindication. A very dignified course to have pursued, it seems to us, would have been to completely ignore the Governor's rant. An impeachment at his hands would be an honor to any man.

SENATOR PRITCHARD'S BROTHER SHOT.

While in the Attempt of Arresting a Noted Desperado, Who in Turn Was Shot and Killed by Deputy Blalock.

A special from Cloudland, N. C., says: George C. Pritchard, brother of Senator Pritchard, of North Carolina, who is the Sheriff of Mitchell county, was fatally wounded to-day while attempting to arrest Monroe Garland, a noted desperado, near Cloudland. Sheriff Pritchard had a warrant for Garland, and with a deputy went after him. The desperado fired at the Sheriff, one ball penetrating the lungs and another passing through his neck. Garland, after he had shot Pritchard, turned on Deputy Blalock and began firing, but Blalock was too quick for him, and shot him twice. Garland died in a few minutes, and Pritchard was taken to a nearby house and surgical aid sought.

The following letter from Senator Pritchard to his law partner, Capt. J. M. Gudger, is no doubt the most accurate account of the recent Mitchel county shooting. The Asheville Gazette says: Senator Pritchard, of course, will expect Capt. Gudger to defend the Sheriff in case of recover and prosecution for the killing of Garland. The letter was written at Bakersville, August 29:

"I arrived yesterday at noon and found George seriously wounded. The doctors say that it is possible for him to recover. I will remain here until there is a change in him. The facts are as follows: Monroe Garland, a boy of 18 years of age, has been leading the life of a desperado for some time, and within the last year he has shot and wounded six different persons, one of them being a woman. In most cases he did the shooting from ambush.

The last person he shot was Sirodge and the grand jury took the matter in hand and requested the judge to issue a warrant, which he did, and George, accompanied by Lem Blalock, went out to the head of Bear's creek to arrest Garland. As Garland was leaving the house, where he had eaten his breakfast, George walked up behind and demanded him to surrender. Garland at once wheeled and fired at George, the bullet taking effect on the right side, passing through the upper part of his lung, and lodged in the back. George fired about the same time shooting Garland square through from the left to the right side, picked up his pistol, which had fallen in consequence of his arm being paralyzed, and emptied it, and fired two more shots from his pistol, when he fell from exhaustion. Four of the shots took effect, any one of which was fatal.

"After George ceased firing Blalock fired one shot at the deceased. The reason Blalock did not shoot at him before, was that George was between him and the deceased. Garland died in a few minutes.

CONFEDERATE ROLL OF HONOR.

Effort Being Made to Preserve the Names of the Soldiers of the South.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 2.—At a recent meeting of the Confederate Memorial Literary Society it was resolved to press forward the work of registering the names of Confederate soldiers and sailors in a "roll of honor," to be preserved in the Confederate Museum for all time.

The books are now open, and it is urged that those who feel an interest in this work shall send in the names and rank of their friends and comrades promptly, with such mention of their record as they may deem proper, and as far as possible a verified report of the various commands to which they were attached—the names not only of those who died for their country in the hope of victory, but also of those who learned the not less heroic lesson of living for their country in the hour of distress.

Mrs. James N. Dunlop, chairman of the Memorial Committee at Richmond, is in charge of the work.

ALABAMA'S COTTON CROP.

The Output Will Be 30 Per Cent. Less Than in 1896.

MONTGMERY, Ala., Sept. 2—Reports have been received at the office of Commissioner of Agriculture Culver from fifty-four of the fifty-six counties in this State as to the condition of cotton. The output for the State will not exceed 70 per cent. of last year's crop. There have been heavy losses during the last two weeks on account of rust.

The Railroad Commissioners, who have been over every railroad in the State recently, estimated the crop even lower than the above. These are facts as to the cotton crop of Alabama.

TO PREVENT UNION PACIFIC SALE.

Senator Harris En Route to Washington to Attend Committee Meeting.

LAWRENCE, KAN., Sept. 5.—United States Senator W. A. Harris departed today for Washington to attend a meeting of the sub-committee on Pacific railroads called by Senator Foraker for September 7th. Senator Harris states that determined effort will be made to prevent the sale of the Union Pacific before Congress convenes in order that the government may not lose by the transaction.

Bank's Cashier Gone.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Sept. 2.—The Bank of Durand failed to open it doors today ,and Charles A. Norton, cashier and general manager of the institution has disappeared. He is said to have forged the names of prominent farmers to twenty-seven notes for various amounts. The bank had despoists of about $30,000, but a time-lock is on the safe, and cannot be opened until morning.

Norton is thirty-six years old, and was promininent in church and business circles. The bank, a private one, has been running six years, and was about to be reorganized as a State bank. Nortorn wore three overcoats with pockets filled and carried a satchel when he drove away las night.

THE CAUCASIAN one year and the World Almanac, $1.15.

THE ISSUES BEFORE THE PEOPLE

Great Economic Questions Which Must be Settled and Which the Politicians Can not Down or side Track—A Correspondent Sends an Interview and Asks a Question—All are Pleased With the Caucasian.

SALISBURY, N. C. Aug. 17, 1897.

EDITOR CAUCASIAN:—I clip the following from the Salisbury Evening World of yesterday, which is published as an interview with Senator Butler:

Senator Marion Butler, accompanied by Congressman Shuford, supped at the Mt. Vernon Hotel last night.

They were on their way to Concord, where Senator Butler spoke today. He spoke at Newton Saturday, and Mr. Shuford says he had the largest crowd that ever turned out to a public speaking there.

"On what line do you propose to make your campaign next year?" the World asked him when he came out from supper.

"Certain live issues developed in the last Legislature," he replied; "namely: the ninety-nine year lease; stopping of free passes; the reduction of freight and passenger rates to the gold standard level; the prevention of gold notes being taken; the action of certain corporations who do business in the State by courtesy of the State running off to Federal courts and injunctions, denying that they can get justice in State courts. For example the railroad commission reduced telegraph tolls from 25 to 15 cents. The Western Union denies the power of the State to decide on fair rates and also denies the power of State courts to sit in equity. Realizing the ugly light in which this placed them, they have their mouth-pieces today announcing that the reason for this action is that one member of the Supreme Court bench is prejudged against them. Is not the Federal court prejudged the other way, even granting that their contention is true? As an example in the case of the private citizen, should sue the Southern Express Company they would at once run off to the Federal courts, and make it so inconvenient and expensive that the citizen could not prosecute the suit. This must be stopped. These foreign corporations must be made to respect and submit to our State courts.

These in the main are the issues that will be presented to the voters in the next campaign and I feel confident that they will sweep the State."

"But how are you going to explain to the people the increased taxes that your party has put on them?" I asked him.

"Do they object to increasing taxes for school purposes?" he asked in reply.

"But in the extravagances of the legislature, in the matter of public printing and questions of that nature where the money was not applied to education or any other application made that would redound to the good of the people?"

This query he waved of with some vague reply about the old racket of negro being played out

"Will Russell be with you in the next campaign?" I then asked him.

"If he is an honest man," said Senator Butler, "he will fight for the issues which I have defined, all of which he favors. I believe he is an honest man and will be with me."

"How do you and Pritchard stand now?"

"Just as we stood last winter," he said."

Senator Butler says that he is only speaking now by invitation."

Now I wish to say to you, Mr. Editor, that all the Populists around here were not with you, Senator Butler or Gov. Russell in the fight against the lease last winter, but are all solidly with you now. Keep up the fight, you are gaining every day. But I want you to reply to what the Salisbury World says about the extravagance of the last Legislature. We feel sure that Senator Butler did this in his interview, if he had been quoted right. We are all very much pleased with the last two issues of the CAUCASIAN.

Yours truly,
A POPULIST.

[The $120,000 a year which Governor Carr and his Democratic administration robbed from the State and gave to the Southern Railroad on the midnight 99 year lease would cover two or three time all the so-called extravagances to which the Salisbury World refers. As large a loss as $120,00 a year for the next 99 years is to the State, yet it is but a bagatelle compared to what the people of this State have each year robbed from them by the railroads. They take from the people in high freights and fares about $2,300,000 each year more than a fair profit. This is more than twice all the taxes which our people pay to support the State Government and run our schools at. So if the last Legislature had squandered or stolen every dollar of the public money, they would not have robbed the people of half as much as the railroads rob from them each year. When the People's Party tried to pass a bill in the last Legislature to save the people this $2,300,000 a year, a majority of the Democratic members and a majority of the Republican members "fused" to defeat the bill. This amount of money would pay for the public printing at extravagant prices for a hundred years. And yet these machine politicians who help the railroads to rob the people of millions dare to talk about extravagance. We will refer to this matter at more length at another time.—ED. THE CAUCASIAN.]

COTTON GOES UP IN SMOKE.

Over 1,200 Bales of the Staple Burned in New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—Twelve hundred and eighty nine bales of compressed cotton, which arrived from the South by the Morgan Line and were to have been shipped East by the City of Fall River, were burned to-day in the lighter Mystic alongside the Fall River Line pier on the North River front. Loss, $25,000.

Which is worse, imprisonment for life or a life-long disease, like scrofula, for an example? The former, certainly, would be preferable were it not that Ayer's Sarsaparilla can always come to the rescue and give the poor sufferer health, strengh, and happiness.

Andrews Will Consider It.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 2.—President Andrews said today that he has taken under consideration the request of the Brown University Corporation that he withdraw his resignation.

A LETTER FROM CABARRUS.

Hon. Morrison Caldwell Writes About Sentor Butler's Speech at Concord.

THE SPEECH AND ITS EFFECT

He Exposes the Conspiracy of the Politicians and the Monopoly Posts—It was as Fearless and Forcible as Cicero's Denunciation of Cataline's Conspiracy Against the Liberties of Rome—The Observer, a Monopoly Organ Squeals—The Sons of Revolutionary Heroes in the Fight for Reform—A Large Crowd and Much Interest and Enthusiasm.

To the Editor of THE CAUCASIAN.

The tour of Senator Butler in the West was a triumphant procession which gathered courage and enthusiasm at every stop. The crowd that greeted him at Concord came not from Cabarrus alone, but from surrounding counties, and never before in this county, did so many Democrats come to hear a Populist speech, and some who "came to mock remained to pray." The parlor of the Morris House was filled with representative Populists from every section within a radius of twenty five or thirty miles. As the writer gazed upon that group about Marion Butler and saw such champions of reform as Loranee, Calson, Ray, Robinson and White of Iredell; such war-horses of Populism as Beard, McLean, Phillips and Earnhardt of Rowan; such sons of Stanly, of Mecklenburg and of Cabarrus as constitute the bone and sinew as well as the flower and chivalry of this section, all of them from the Catawba to the Yadkin, the desendants of such patriots and heroes as the "Black Boys of Cabarrus" who destroyed the King's powder, and many of them lineal descendants of the signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independance as gazed upon that scene. My mind reverted to Napoleon and his marshals. As they listened to the message of their faithful leader, I saw in their faces a courage that will carry the cause of the masses against the classes, and determination that means political death to the enemies of reform in North Carolina.

For two hours and a half Senator Butler enchained his audience with his invictive, his wit, and his eloquence. Cicero's denunciation of Cataline's conspiracy against the liberties of Rome was not more fearless or forcible than was Mr. Butler's arraignment of the agents and hirelings of trusts. With vigorous and impassioned eloquence he protested against the policy of permitting the trusts to dictate the teaching in our colleges and universities. With a master hand he painted the hypocrisy of the Charlotte Observer and of G. Ed Kestler in the last campaign in endeavoring to prevent the use of the electoral ticket containing both Populist and Democratic electors. He declared boldly that they were both helping Mark Hanna to elect McKinley. This charge has not been denied, but both, the Observer and its partieeps crimenis Kestler have abused Butler since quite severely. Instead of reprinting Senator Butler's speech at Concord, the Observer published a pseudo-phillippic styled an interview of Kestler, wherein he modestly declared that he had no apologies to give for aiding in overthrowing Butler nationally.

The next day the Observer published an abusive editorial which was merely an echo of Kestler, but no attempt to palliate or deny the grave charges of political hypocracy. Such silence is calculated to strengthen the conviction that the Observer is favoring not only gold-bugism in all its hideous forms, but is now guilty of trying to divert the public mind from the real issues in North Carolina, and for the benefit of the Southern Railway Company and others are endeavoring to get up a "niggar scare" and revive the tariff.

The Charlotte Observer declared that "possibly as many as two hundred were present" to hear Senator Butler at Concord, and the News and Observer pathetically asks: "Can it be that the Senator is discouraged by the cool reception he received in his lone campaign in the West?"

Now, the Concord Times, a Democratic newspaper admits that the court house "was crowded with Populists, Republicans and Democrats." A large court house crowded by the presence of Republicans and Democrats to hear a Populist speech fifteen months before an election! Does that look like a "cool reception?" or a "lone campaign in the West?" This "lone campaign in the West" was undertaken for the express purpose of exposing and defeating a nice little scheme laid by Col. Andrews, which the twin Observers were in the act of hatching out when Butler scared them off the nest, hence all this cackling on the part of the two Observers.

Doubtless the editor of the News and Observer, when he penned this pathetic inquiry did feel somewhat "cool" over the news from that "lone campaign in the West" for lo the lone Knight that went forth to do battle with the Galrath of the political Philistines, with three little speeches at Wadesboro, Newton and Concord has caused the hosts of Populism to shout with victory, and has made the Philistines to stand dumb with dismay.

MORRISON CALDWELL.
Concord, N. C., Aug. 20, 1897.

Postal Savings Banks.

Postmaster General Gary has just received from the Postmaster General of Canada a full explanation of the savings bank system in vogue there. He has also received letters in regard to the system from prominent men all over the country, and farmers especially, as banking facilities for the latter are extremely limited. The Postmaster General is gathering all the information possible regarding postal savings banks, and it is believed in his annual report will call attention to the best features of the systems of the various countries having such banks, and will recommend that Congress authorize the establishment of postal savings banks in the United States.

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THE ANSWERS OF THE TWO WILSONS —WHAT WILL THE GOVERNOR DO?

We do not know what the governor will do, but we think we know what he ought to do.

Maj. J. W. Wilson's answer is a marvel of uncandor and evasiveness. As we understand the law in equity, an answer is disregarded unless it is full, unevasive, and candid. His first denial is that he is not the owner with A. B. Andrews, or in any way interested in the Round Knob hotel. This is a distinct, positive, and unqualified denial of the charges made in the show cause notice. It was evidently intended to create the public impression that he was entirely innocent of any copartnership with Andrews and Otho Wilson in the railroad hotel business, and yet, down toward the bottom of this very same answer comes the admission that he has been all the time interested with Andrews; that he and Andrews built the hotel, that they have been running it as joint proprietors for years and have been so all the time until the Saturday before the hearing on Wednesday, the first day of September, 1897. About three or four days before the hearing, J. W. Wilson admits that he made a deed of his interest in the hotel property to one Brown, of McDowell county. Now if he was not violating the law, if he was not seeking to evade the position which he had voluntarily assumed—if he was not afraid of that position why did he sneak out of it by making an assignment of his interest; why did he not stand up like a man and say: I had a right to do this, I have been right all the time, I am right now, and I have no apologies to make to anybody? Innocence does not run away at the first fire. It is evident that he, doubtless advised by his lawyers, thought that he could make a law point by assigning his interest in the hotel property. How? Why by saying: It does not matter what I may have done, the Governor has no right to remove me unless I am disqualified at the very time when he makes the order of removal. That is, that he could violate the law, make deals with railroad overseers and railroads, put his property into a position where its value depended entirely upon railroad favor, get tenants for it that he otherwise could not get, and then, when he is caught at it, make an alienation of the property and stand up and say: Oh! my hands are clean now, but they were dirt black on yesterday. If this view of the law is correct then a railroad commissioner can go in and buy railroad bonds and stocks, speculate in them, hold them in his own name, conform his official actions to his interests in the railroad, and then, when he is caught, telegraph to his broker to sell him out and say to the removing power, now you cannot touch me.

It seems to us that there are just two views as to this railroad hotel deal between the Southern railroad and the two Wilsons. J. W. Wilson and Andrews had a hotel called Round Knob, which, according to their own admission, they could not find a tenant for, and could not get a dollar of rent out of it during the year 1896. The former tenant had refused to keep it. It was a failure as a summer resort, and it had no value except for an eating house for the Southern Railroad. Thereupon, the Southern Railroad pumps value into it for the benefit of the two Commissioners. How? By making it an eating house, so that J. W. Wilson and Andrews could get rent and Otho Wilson and his mother could get profit. Accordingly the other eating houses were discontinued, and the Southern trains were ordered to connect with the Railroad Commissioners at Round Knob. And they did make the connection, and value was pumped into the property by the railroad. Why was this not acquiring an interest in the railroad by these two Commissioners, the one to be benefitted by his rent and the other to be benefitted by the profit to himself or to his mother? What matters it whether the benefit was to the mother or to the man? The laws says that the the Commissioner should have no interest in any way, of any kind in the railroad. Can Mr. Otho Wilson say that he had no interest in a railroad which was giving all of the patronage and profit in its power for the benefit of his mother? He is believed to be a man of good heart and other generous impulses. Would he not do as much for his mother as he would for himself? Would he not feel under the same obligations for a benefit conferred upon his mother as upon himself? Could he be an independent judge in grave and supreme matters between the people and the railroad when the railroad is supporting his mother, and giving her patronage and profit? Does not everybody know that Mrs. Wilson would never have been heard of as a tenant of Round Knob, enjoying its profits, if her son had not been a Railroad Commissioner?

We are told by lawyers that upon the facts and admissions of the answers a court of law would hold that the interest of Mrs. Wilson in this lease with Andrews and J. W. Wilson was only colorable. She is not reputed to be a lady of wealth; she is not one whom they would have selected as a tenant for their property in the course of ordinary business. Is it not the same old story of the insolvent doing business in the name of his wife or his sister, or his mother? Such things are done, and done frequently with success; but the law says that as against creditor or other persons interested they are void, and that the true and real party will always be looked at by the law, and held accordingly. But whether this be the fact in this case or not, the purpose and scope and policy of the Railway Commission act is disregarded and violated, because the moment a Commissioner allows his mother to take such favors and to acquire such an interest in the railroad property for her own pecuniary benefit, and that too, a mother who lives with him, more or less, he himself becomes interested, and it is just such disqualifications as this that are denounced by the Railway Commission law.

There is another and stronger and much harsher view of this case which must occur to all who have thoughtfully considered these answers and the surrounding facts, but we will not state them in this issue.

The sum and substance of this whole business seems to be that these two Railroad Commissioners have of their own free will and volition put themselves in this fix. The law says that they shall be disinterested and absolutely independent of railway influence. Instead of that, they have put themselves where the railroad can say: if you dare to cut our rates, we will cut your hotel.

If we are correct in this view, and we think we are, then it is only a question as to whether the Governor will bravely meet this issue and do his duty to the law of the land and to the people of the State.

THE KIND OF "WHITE MAN'S PARTY" NEEDED.

In the last issue of THE CAUCASIAN there appeared an editorial headed "The Governor and his Help." It exposed the scheme of the North Carolina "overseer" or J. Pierpont Morgan and the Rothschilds to capture the next legislature of this State, and also called attention to the politicians and newspapers that were helping the "overseer" in various and diverse ways to accomplish this result. Of course, there has been quite a howl raised by the "help" referred to. This was to be expected, of course.

In referring to the News and Observer as one of the papers that was helping the "overseer," we stated that we did not know whether the editor of that paper was a party to the scheme, or whether or not he had been fooled or coerced into making his paper say each week just what the "overseer" wanted it to say. For several days that paper said nothing. This was natural, for it was quite a problem to that paper what it could say in reply. But after waiting several days (from Thursday until Sunday) it came out in a long, labored, and flourishing editorial of about five columns in length which it was pleased to call a reply.

The excuse that it gives for having deserted the fight for the great economic questions that so vitally concern the people, viz: the annulment of the ninety-nine year lease, the reduction of freight and passenger rates to an amount equal to over two million dollars a year, the stopping of the free pass iniquity and corporation lobby, the preventing of foreign corporations doing business in the State from removing cases to Federal courts and having the wheels of the State government checked and tied by injunctions from Federal corporation judges, etc., and in attempting to sidetrack these great questions with the old negro scarecrow, was a statement to the effect that Col. Andrews, the North Carolina "overseer" of the Rothschilds, did not want the negro made an issue, and that therefore that paper was NOT doing what the "overseer" wanted it to do. We will not take the time to discuss whether or not the News and Observer believes its own statement, but we will simply test it by a little plain logic and common sense. To say that the "overseer" did not want the negro racket made the issue in the next campaign is to say that the "overseer" wanted the lease question and the reduction of freight and passenger rates and all of these other reform questions made the issues. This is absurd on its face. The "overseer" and all of his help in North Carolina know that if these great economic questions are made the issues that the verdict will be in favor of the people, that we will have a legislature that will enact these reforms, and one that cannot be bullied, bought, fooled, or influenced by all the corporation and trust lobbies. Does the "overseer" want this? Can a sane man be found in the State who will say that he did?

Now there is but one chance, and but one hope for the railroads to capture the next legislature, and that is, for the "nigger" to be made the issue to draw the attention of the people away from the schemes that are being laid by the "overseer and his help" to betray the people and capture the legislature. The Rothschilds know this, their "overseer" in North Carolina knows it, the overseer's help all know it, and, besides, every intelligent man in the State knows it. Will the scheme work? If the "overseer's" help can have their way and fool the people, it may; but we do not expect the people to be fooled this year or next. They have been fooled and robbed for twenty years, while the "tariff" and the 'nigger" were the campaign slogans.

The News and Observer squirming under THE CAUCASIAN'S exposure, raises another plea as a last desperate effort to justify its course in doing what the "overseer" wants done. It crys out: "The CAUCASIAN is trying to divide the white people of the State while the News and Observer wants a white man's party to give good government to the State!" This bare statement of the News and Observer, unsupported by any facts, but on the contrary, in the face of facts, would not be worthy of consideration were not the issues at stake of such great importance to the people, and were there not such desperate efforts on the part of the "overseer's help" to avoid reason and argument, but to appeal to prejudice and passion to cover their scheme.

Now let us calmly and deliberately reason together about this matter. If the statement of the News and Observer is correct then THE CAUCASIAN is wrong, and the course of the News and Observer is right. What are the facts? It is true that THE CAUCASIAN is trying to divide some white people in the State, but it is trying to divide the sheep from the goats; it is trying to divde and separate those who represent the old Ransom-Cleveland machine, who are the gold Democrats, the railroad and monopoly Democrats, the agents and mouthpieces of the Rothschilds and their North Carolina "overseer"—yes, it is trying to divide these enemies of the people and good government in the State and nation from the great mass of other white men in the State who believe in justice, fair play, and good government by the masses—in preventing the robbery of the masses for the classes. It is true that the News and Observer is trying to unite certain white people in the State, but is trying to unite this very monopoly set to which we have referred to the other set in order that the monopoly set may rule and control. The News and Observer may get a white man's party by that method, but it will be a white man's party run in the interest of the gold syndicates, the monopolies and the railroads, just as the Republican party under Hanna is run and the Democratic party under Cleveland was run. Is this the kind of a "white man's party" that the News and Observer wants? Is it the kind of a "white man's party" that the people want?

Now THE CAUCASIAN is striving to unite all of the good people of the State who are opposed to the gold standard, who are opposed to the ninety-nine year lease, who are opposed to the people being robbed of two million three hundred thousand dollars each year in freight and passenger rates, who are opposed to free passes and a monopoly lobby corrupting legislatures, who are opposed to government by injunction and foreign monopolies defying our State government through injunctions from Federal Courts, who are in favor of better public schools, better State government, and the general prosperity of the people. Are not a majority of the white men in the State in favor of these great and important reforms, and if the white men in all parts who favor these reforms are united will we not have a white man's party for good government? And if any patriotic colored man should join and help, would they not be a small minority of this co-operation of patriotic men? And would not such a "white man's party" for economic reforms and good government be a majority of the white men and all the voters and win a great victory that would result in great good? Who would be left out of such a party or co-operation of the reform and patriotic elements? Only the few white men who are opposed to these reforms, only the "overseer" and his helps and the negroes and pie hunters that they could control.

Now we ask the News and Observer the direct and pointed question whether it favors this kind of a white man's party or whether it favors one that takes in the white man of the Cleveland and Hanna stripe, which would mean the sacrificing of all reforms and the betrayal of the people into the hands of monopolies. It is the few white men who are opposed to these reforms that the News and Observer is trying to harmonize with under the negro scarecrow racket.

If the News and Observer is sincere (and is not helping the "overseer") it can have a "white man's party" of the former kind that will at the same time solidly support all the great reforms it claims to favor and elect a legislature that will enact them into law. But if it wants to betray the people, sacrifice all these great economic reforms and turn the Legislature over to the "overseer" and do it under cover of crying "nigger" and "white man's party," then it favors the latter method.

In this connection we want to call attention to the fact the McKinley Republicans in Colorado and other States are making overtures to Teller and his silver Republican followers to unite under a harmony, plea for good local government, etc. What answer has Teller and his silver Republican friends given to them? They say "No." That they do not desire to unite men who were diametrically opposed to each other on the greatest economic reform questions ever before the people; that on the other hand they want to unite those whose sympathies and interests are the same for these reforms. Teller is right, though the "overseer and his help" in North Carolina are trying to accomplish just what Teller has denounced and spurned from the McKinley Republicans.

Again we ask the News and Observer which "white man's party" it favors.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN VIRGINIA.

About a month ago the Peoples Party State Convention of Virginia was held. There were three nominations for State offices to be made, namely: Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Attorney-General. The Populist State Committee had been given to understand by leading silver Democrats that they desired a co-operative ticket with the Populists in that State this year. At that time it seemed evident that the Democratic candidates for Governor and Attorney-General who were most acceptable to the people and had always been near the Alliance and the Peoples party on economic questions would be sure to be nominated when the Democratic State Convention met. Therefore the Peoples Party Convention nominated for Lieutenant-Governor Capt. Edmund R. Cocke, who was the Peoples party candidate for Governor against O'Ferrall, the Democratic goldbug, four years ago. Cocke is a man of the highest character, was a brave and intrepid Confederate soldier, and, besides, a man who has the respect and confidence of the people of the State of all parties. The State Convention then appointed a committee of five with full powers to endorse the Democratic candidate for Governor and Attorney-General or to fill up the ticket by placing two Populists in the places named.

When the Democratic State Convention met, the machine politicians of the party got in their work. While they nominated Tyler for Governor, a man who was the silver candidate for the nomination four years ago against O'Ferrall, the Cleveland candidate, yet judging from the remainder of the work of the convention, they did this, not because they would have preferred him above Ellyson, the machine candidate, but because they were forced to do it to fool the people and to hold their party together. They spurned the Populist offer for co-operation and refused to accept the Populist nominee for Lieutenant-Governor; but on the other hand proceeded to nominate for that place one of the most objectionable and odious Democrats of the State, a goldbug and a monopolist—a nomination which is even a greater misfit than the nomination of Sewell for vice-President on the ticket with Bryan.

There were two strong factions in the Democratic State Convention; one that contended that it was the duty of all patriots to get together every man opposed to the gold standard and monopoly rule in support of such a candidate; the other faction contending that the best way to do was to go just as far toward the demands of the people as it was necessary to go for self-preservation of the machine, but at the same time to try to harmonize with the goldbugs and railroad Democrats, hold them in the party and ignore the Populists and try to crush them. The latter gang won, and we regret to say that a man like Senator Daniel, who, it was claimed, was on the side of the patriots and true Democrats, submitted to the scheme, either because he was secretly with them or else did not have the courage to take a stand.

THE CAUCASIAN was in favor of the Populists making a co-operative fight in Virginia if it could have been made on honorable terms. We favored this course in North Carolina last year, but the plan was defeated by attorneys of the Southern Railroad who were and are still on the Democratic State Committee. It was no doubt attorneys of this Rothschilds railroad in the Democratic party who defeated co-operation in Virginia.

The Virginia Populist Committee, of which Gen. Joseph G. Field is chairman, will meet in Lynchburg on September 13th to decide upon action. We do not know what they will do, but we believe that they will take such action as will show the people more plainly who can be trusted and who cannot. One thing is clear, they should stand by Capt. Cocke, their nominee, to the last ditch. The only way to prevent the State government of every State from going into the hands of the railroad corporations, the only way to prevent the machine and Cleveland element from capturing the next Democratic National Convention and turning down Bryan, is for the Peoples party to expose such trickery and to arouse the manhood of the true Democrats to either overthrow such domination or to leave a party thus controlled and align themselves with the Peoples party.

Let the Populists of Virginia take such action as will produce this result, then they will have advanced the principles of the Peoples Party and done their duty as patriots.

CAN THE TYRANNY OF A KING BE WORSE?

Several subscribers, referring to THE CAUCASIAN'S recent editorials on the great miner's strike and the outrageous injunctions issued by the Federal courts, have written us asking if it could possibly be true that the Federal judges had gone so far as to prohibit the miners from holding meetings &c.

It is literally true. In order that there may be no doubt in any one' mind about this matter, we copy the following from an order of court made recently by judge Jackson of West Virginia:

"The defendants (the strike leaders) and their associates are enjoined from congregating in, on, or *about* the premises of the plaintiff for the *purpose of inducing the employees in said mines to quit and abandon their work in them*." "And the said defendants, their confederates and associates, are further restrained from conducting or leading any body of men *up to* or upon the premises of the plaintiff for the purpose of *inducing or causing* plaintiff's employees to quit or abandon work." The italics are ours.

The meaning of these words is unmistakable, and if there were any doubt about their meaning the use which the coal trust has made of this injunction removes all doubt.

The coal trust cruelly and deliberately forces the miners to sign an ironclad contract not to quit work under any circumstances, and further to allow the trust to reserve ten per cent. of their wages each day, which the miners are to forfeit and loose if they stop work or strike. Then the trust (having a noose around the neck of the men) with heartless greed proceed to reduce the wages of the miners. They do this in spite of the fact that they had promised the miners that if they would vote for McKinley that they should have better wages as soon as the tariff bill was passed.

What is left for the poor, helpless and outraged miners to do but to strike or to submit to such tyrany and robbery? When they strike, it is necessary to make the strike a success. The only way they can make the strike a success, is to get all the miners to join them in the strike. Then the coal trust runs to the courts and ask for an injunction to prevent the miners from organizing, to prevent them from urging all the miners to stand together, to prevent them from holding meetings and making speeches. This is a denial of free speech. This is in violation of the Bill of Rights, it is worse than monarchy, it is worse than the tyrany of an unjust king.

If the government allows the coal trust to oppress and rob the miners, then it must allow the miners to protect themselves; if the miners are to be prohibited from holding meetings and organizing to protect their wives and children from starvation, then the government should force the coal trust to pay them fair wages and make it a misdemeanor for the coal trust to gag the men with an iron-clad and theiving contract.

How can such things be in a free country? What is the matter? The coal trust and all other trusts have been organizing and pulling together for years. They own the Federal courts, or at least many of the Federal judges. Judge Clark is right, the people must elect the Federal judges, just as we elect our State judges.

In North Carolina we are just now having some bitter experience of our own with these monopoly Federal judges. Our State courts are honest, they stand for justice and equity between man and man. Hence every monopoly doing business in this State runs from justice to the Federal courts which are their "friends" and in oppression and iniquity. The next Legislature can and must stop this.

Let the people watch the machine politicians and the monopoly newspapers who are trying to shift the issues, so that the railroads and monopolies can capture the next Legislature. It is a deep laid scheme, but we have faith in the people to see through their trick and crush it.

TWO CASES IN POINT.

The Wilmington Messenger and other "negro scare-crow organs" have been asserting that the cause of lynchings was due to the fact that in many places there were negroes on the juries and that negro jurymen would never vote to convict one of their race. THE CAUCASIAN promptly challenged this statement and proved by facts and testimony from some of the most influential white men of the negro counties that these statements were not only untrue, but that the facts were just the contrary.

The Messenger attempted to reply to our editorial, but having no facts or truth on its side, it simply dealt in abuse and adjectives.

It is probably unnecessary to further notice the reckless and malicious statements of these monopoly newspapers, that have a purpose in view, for there is probably not a fair-minded, man in the State who believes the rot that they have been publishing.

But in passing, we might mention two cases in point. In the case of the recent rape at Asheville, where nearly all of the Republicans are white, and there are very few negroes, and where there would probably not be a negro on the jury, the citizens promptly caught and lynched the brute. About the same time a similar one of these horrid occurrences took place in Kittrell, in a county where the majority of the voters are negroes, and where there has always been and probably will be a large number of negroes on the jury. There was great indignation of course, as there always is when such shocking and indescribable crimes are committed. But was there a lynching? No. Governor Russell promptly issued an order for a special term of court to try the criminal at the earliest possible day. The criminal was tried; there were negroes on the jury; the jury staid out only about five minutes and brought in an unanimous verdict for conviction, and the brute was hanged on September 1st. Comment is unnecessary. The facts speak for themselves.

When men and newspapers acting as the agents of monopolies have a deeplaid plan to deceive the people in the interest of their backers and "overseers," they of course always resort to falsehoods, but they usually are careful in their statements and use cunning, plausable, and adroit falsehoods which are calculated to deceive. But in this case it seems that the 'negro scarecrow organs," acting as a part of the "overseers help" are so desperate in their efforts to sidetrack the great economic questions now before the people, including transportation reform, by attempting to arouse the people with race prejudice, that they have really resorted to publishing glaring falsehoods, when the facts are at hand to refute them promptly, and no one can be deceived thereby unless he desires to be deceived.

The negro will never rule North Carolina. Everybody knows that. It will always be controlled by white people, but these same white people will see to it that the agents and mouthpieces of the railroads, monopolies, and trusts shall not prevent them from electing a legislature that will save to the people nearly three million dollars a year and drive the hireling and corrupt corporation lobby from the legislative halls of the State. It is this issue they are attempting to sidetrack. The white people will see that it is not done.

HOW DO THESE MEN STAND?

Since the News and Observer has been keeping silent on the great economic reforms it has lead many to fear that the paper was leaning toward the gold and monopoly party. THE CAUCASIAN suggested a few weeks since that the majority of the stock of that paper had no doubt been captured by the "overseer" through the old Ransom machine, taken from the columns of the News and Observer throws some light on the matter.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

"The annual meeting of the stockholders of the News and Observer Publishing Company was held in the company's office at Raleigh yesterday afternoon.

"The reports of the officers were received. They showed that the circulation of the paper is better than at any time in the history of the paper.

"The following directors were elected: Messrs. N. B. Broughton, C. M. Busbee, W. N. Jones, R. T. Gray, Carey J. Hunter, H. W. Jackson and John B. Kenny."

Now how do these directors stand? Are they for Bryan and free silver? Are they against the ninety-nine year midnight lease? Are they in favor of saving to the people $2,300,000 a year by the reduction of freight and passenger rates?

In order that we may do no one injustice, we call upon the News and Observer to answer.

We repeat, the News and Observer is saying each week just what the "overseer" wants it to say.

The trusts and gold ring have just begun to realize that they have made a mistake in driving President Andrews from Brown University. They have aroused so much popular indignation that they are afraid to ignore and defy it. So they have decided to ask President Andrews not to resign. Even ex-Secretary Olney wrote a letter to the trustees and advised them to ask President Andrews to withdraw his resignation on the ground that their action had helped instead of hurting the "silver craze." This shows the insidious danger of these trusts and goldites who are trying to capture all our churches and colleges in an uglier light than ever.

A man who keeps putting off advertising until he is more prosperous is like a dog trying to catch his tail—there is a plenty of motion but no progress.

HIT DOGS HOWLINGS.

If it shall turn out that the people are to have a change with the Railway Commission, the monopoly press and the hired Hessians of the Rothschilds and Morgans may set up a howl that may be heard from Currituck Sound to the top of Mt. Mitchel. They are already howling at the Governor's bold and patriotic step. The louder they howl, the more manifest the fact that they have been hit.

One of their organs is now howling because the Governor has employed lawyers to fight the Western Union Telegraph Company. That ring organ says that he ought to have left it all to the Attorney-General, and makes a noise about paying lawyers out of the State Treasury to represent the people. It is all right with that monopoly grinder for the Western Union, with its boundless millions that it has robbed from toilers and producers and merchants of the country, to come before the Federal Courts with its grand array of lawyers, ex-Secretaries of the Treasury, ex-Judges, ex-Senators, and ex-Governors, but the people must not be permitted to have more than one lawyer, and he a man whose other duties probably absorb his time.

"BRAVE, BOLD AND PATRIOTIC ACTION.

The Hickory Mercury one of the brightest and best newspapers in the State says:

"The Mercury wants to congratulate Governor Russell for the brave, bold and patriotic action he has taken in regard to the Railroad Commission. He is right and the people are with him. The Mercury does not believe they can frighten, beg or bulldoze the Governor from doing what he conceives to be his duty. The railroads are now collecting in fares and freight $2,300,000 each year more than a fair and reasonable profit on their investment. This is more than double our whole State tax, school tax included. These extraordinary charges is why they can pay their Presidents $50,000 a year and high salaries to other pets of the road. The Railroad Commissioners have not done their duty.

D. L. Ruussell is Governor of North Carolina. The railroads and Railroad Commissioners are finding it out. Their places it seems should be filled with men who have the moral courage to act for the people. The road has discriminated against our town. Below we give two letters. They will show that something is wrong."

These two letters from business men, for which we haven't space this week, showing how the Southern Railroad charges higher freight from given points to Hickory than from the same points to other points beyond Hickory outside of State—Knoxville, Tennesse &c.

THE RAILROAD COMMISSION.

Progressive Farmer].

Last week we published letters from Gov. Russel to Railroad Commissioners J. W. Wilson and S. O. Wilson, requiring them to appear at the Executive office on the first day of September and show cause why they should not be removed from office. This week we publish in full their personal denials and some affidavits.

Both deny that they have been engaged in anything that would disqualify them. Major Wilson opened the ball with the following: "It is not true, as alleged, that I am the joint owner with Col. Andrews, the Vice-President and general political manager of the Southern Railway in the Round Knob hotel property." But he goes right on and admits that he and Col. Andrews built the hotel jointly and owned it in the same way up to about Saturday, August 28, 1897, when he deeded away his interest in the property "to avoid even the appearance of evil." This disposition of his interest was made four days after Gov Russell called him to account, and for days before the trial. He further states that he mentioned this property in a casual conversation with Mr. S. O. Wilson and this brought about the renting of the hotel property to Mr. S. O. Wilson's mother.

It must be plain to all that Gov. Russell had not been misinformed as to Maj Wilson's part in the hotel business, and it is a clear cut case. The only question now for decision is whether or not such joint ownership disqualifies him for the place he holds.

In our opinion, Maj. Wilson has never been qualified. He has always been a railroad man. His heart is on that side. We can't say that he would really do a dishonest act for the railroads, but he is too tender hearted for a Railroad Commissioner. He will never favor the cutting of rates to a fair basis, and ought to be retired. The railroads, possibly, might create the office of "Chief Mourner," or something like that for him. He should not be kept in a position where he is constantly brought face to face with the stern duty of protecting poor struggling corporations when a rich and powerful populace insists on getting its rights. When the Commission was created the railroads won their first victory by getting him elected as one of the Commissioners. The members of the legislature who formed the Commission had won a great fight and were disposed to be generous, but they made a great mistake when they elected an out and out railroad man as one of the Commissioners.

Mr. S. Otho Wilson denies owning any interest in any railroad property, and states that he assisted his mother in renting the Round Knob hotel, and that he and his family spent part of the summer there on the advice of a physician, paying board as others did. His statement and accompanying affidavits are published elsewhere in this issue.

The Southern Railroad Company didn't need any trap to catch the good will of Maj. Wilson, for it was understood that he would never desert his first love. But that hotel business was evidently a neat little game to get Mr. S. Otho Wilson "fixed." Possibly Col. Andrews knew nothing about the transaction, but Maj. Wilson had an eye to business. It was not wrong for Mrs. Wilson to rent the hotel property. It was not wrong for the railroad company to stop all its through passenger trains there, but to any one acquainted with the shrewd and apparently innocent moves of smart men, it is plainly evident that they hoped to be so courteous and kind that in time it would have a soothing effect upon Commissioner S. Otho Wilson. It might have failed, but it would not have been the fault of the Southern Railway people.

THE HOTEL PROPERTY.

Progressive Farmer].

The Round Knob hotel must be pretty hot, judging from the rapidity with which the Raiload Commissioners dropped it.

That old phrase about "whipping the devil around the stump" has become obsolete. Up to date people "whip the devil around Round Knob."

If Maj. Wilson will decide to reduce rates as quickly as he decided to deed away his interest in that hotel after the Governor got after him, there will be great rejoicing.

Now that some of the Railroad Commissioners have given up the hotel business, the public naturally expect them to find time to rednce passenger and freight rates.

The News and Observer says that the State sustained a great loss in exchanging Ransom for Butler in the Senate. This is more proof that the "overseer" and the old Ransom machine have captured that paper.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.
Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

A Proclamation by the Governor.

$100 ADDITIONAL REWARD.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, official information has been received at this Department that in December, 1893, in Wayne county, Gilbert Ward did brutally cut and kill Maggie Dinkins, a white woman;

AND WHEREAS, it appears that the said Gilbert Ward so conseals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him—

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Daniel L. Russell, Governor of the State of North Carolina, by virtue of authority in me vested by law, do issue this my Proclamation, offering One Hundred Dollars in addition to a reward of One Hundred Dollars heretofore offered by the Governor of North Carolina in his Proclamation of May 4, 1894, for the apprehension and delivery of the said Gilbert Ward to he Sheriff of Wayne county at the Court-house in Goldsboro, and I do enjoin all officers of the State and all good citizens to assist in bringing said criminal to justice.

Done at our City of Raleigh, the twenty-sixth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, and in the one hundred and twenty-second year of our American Independence. DANIEL L. RUSSELL, Governor.

By the Governor:
J. E. ALEXANDER,
Private Secretary.

A Proclamation by the Governor.

$100 REWARD.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, official information has been received at this Department that Alex. Gilmore stands charged in the county of Cumberland of the crime of burglary;

AND WHEREAS, it appears that the said Alex. Gilmore so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him—

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Daniel L. Russell, Governor of the State of North Carolina, by virtue of a thority in me vested by law, do issue this my Proclamation, offering a reward of One Hundred Dollars for the apprehension and delivery of the said Alex. Gilmore to the Sheriff of Cumberland county at the Court-house in Fayetteville, and I do enjoin all officers of the State and all good citizens to assist in bringing said criminal to justice.

Done at our City of Raleigh, the twenty-sixth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, and in the one hundred and twenty-second year of our American Independence. DANIEL L. RUSSELL, Governor.

By the Governor:
J. E. ALEXANDER,
Private Secretary.

$25 Reward.

For the return of a mule that strayed or was stolen from me on July 29, 1897, one large, dark horse mule five years old, had shoes on front feet and scar on left flank. $10 reward for information leading to his recovery. Address L. C. HERRING,
Joford, Duplin Co., N. C.

ONE OF TWO WAYS.

The bladder was created for one purpose, namely, a receptacle for the urine, and as such it is not liable to any form of disease except by one or two ways. The first way is from imperfect action of the kidneys. The second way is from careless local treatment of other diseases.

CHIEF CAUSE.

Unhealthy urine from unhealthy kidneys is the cheif cause of bladder troubles. So the womb, like the bladder, was created for the purpose, and if not doctored too much is not liable to weakness or disease, except in rare cases. It is situated back of and very close to the bladder, therefore any pain, disease or inconvenience manifested in kidneys, back, bladder or urinary passage is often, by mistake, attributed to female weakness or womb trouble of some sort. The error is easily made and may be as easily avoided. To find out correctly, set your urine aside for twenty hours; a sediment or setting indicates kidney trouble. The mild and extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney and bladder remedy is soon realized. If you need a medicine you should have the best. At druggists fifty cents and one dollar. You may have a sample bottle and pamphlet, both sent free by mail. Mention the Caucasian and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.

Sales Talk

With Hood's Sarsaparilla, "Sales Talk," and show that this medicine has enjoyed public confidence and patronage to a greater extent than proved any other proprietary medicine. This is simply because it possesses greater merit and produces greater cures than any other. It is not what we say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story. All advertisements of Hood's Sarsaparilla, like Hood's Sarsaparilla itself, are honest. We have never deceived the public, and this with its superlative medicinal merit, is why the people have abiding confidence in it, and buy

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Almost to the exclusion of all others. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to use with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Vitality and Manhood Restored



Failing Sexual strength in old or young men is quickly and permanently cured by me to a vigorous state. Sufferers from

Varicocele, NERVOUS DEBILITY, Night Losses,

. . . AND OTHER WASTING DISEASES should write to me for advice. I have been a close student for many years of the subject of weakness in men; the fact is, I was a sufferer myself. Too bashful to seek the aid of older men or reputable physicians, I investigated the subject deeply and discovered a simple, but most remarkably successful remedy that completely cured me, and fully developed me from a weak and stunted condition to natural strength and size.

I want every young or old man to know about it. I take a personal interest in such cases and no one need hesitate to write me as all communications are held strictly confidential. I send full information of the remedy absolutely free of cost. Do not put it off, but write me fully at once; you will always bless the day you did so. Address, enclosing stamp,

THOMAS SLATER, Box 975, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Shipper of Famous Kalamazoo Celery.

Guilford College.

Founded in 1837.

Five large and well arranged brick buildings, besides new gymnasium. Science hall now building. Co-educational. Buildings specially planned for both sexes. Location in healthful Piedmont section. 16 acre Dairy Farm. 3 courses leading to degrees. Also Music, Art and Physical training. Correspondence solicited.

President L. L. HOBBS,
Guilford College, N. C.

NOTICE!

TO SCHOOL COMMITTEES AND TEACHERS.

If you want a first-class teacher for your school, we can place you in correspondence with same. NO CHARGE. If your school needs furniture or any kind of apparatus we can save you TIME, TROUBLE and MONEY in buying.

We can be of service to first-class teachers.

CHARLES J. PARKER,
Manager Educational Bureau,
Raleigh, N. C.

THE UNIVERSITY.

Forty-seven teachers, 413 students (summer school 158), total, 549, board $8 a month, three brief courses, three full courses, law and medical schools and school of pharmacy. Graduate courses open to women, summer school for teachers, scholarships and loans for the needy.

Address,
PRESIDENT ALDERMAN,
Chapel Hill, N. C.

Do You Want

A PIANO

That Will Please?

The EVERETT PIANO.

Has a reputation second to none, and while it is necessary for the dealer to charge more for it than you are asked to pay for many other makes, you get an instrument the extra value of which fully justifies the additional outlay.

If not for sale by local dealers, address,

THE JOHN CHURCH CO.,

CINCINNATI NEW YORK CHICAGO

THE CAUCASIAN.

Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 9, 1897.

In Our New Quarters

We are now comfortably situated in our new quarters on Martin St. under the Academy of Music, where we will be glad to see all our friends when they visit Raleigh. On account of the move we were obliged to miss one issue of the paper and delay in erecting our press causes this issue to be late. Hereafter THE CAUCASIAN will be mailed regularly every week on Wednesday night so that our readers all over the State ought to receive it the same week.

Send your subscriptions and request for sample copies will be cheerfully furnished.

Raleigh, by a majority of 355, votes for the issue of $50,000 bonds for street improvement.

Mr. C. T. Bailey has been appointed jury commissioner for the eastern district of North Carolina by Judge Purnell of the United States court.

The Agricultural Department have many inquiries regarding lands in North Carolina. These inquiries came from parties north and west who wish to come South.

Governor Russell is asked to open the Rutherfordton Fair with an address on October 27th. Senator Marion Butler will speak on the 28th and Hon. W. S. Crawford on the 29th.

In our next issue we will publish Judge Avery's letter which has recently been given to the press. It is well written and well worth a careful reading. Look out for it next week.

Governor Russell authorizes an exchange of courts between Judges Robinson and Allen. This gives Judge Robinson the December term of Duplin and Judge Allen the September term of Harnet court.

The re-arrangements of the State museum is in progress. The different departments will be prettily arranged. The new annex will contain the woods and timbers, geological specimens, building stones and ores.

One of the attractions of the State fair will be an old lady seventy-two years old, Mrs. Smith, of Wayne county, who will have her flax wheel and flax of her own raising and will show how cloth was made in the long ago.

The Times, the new afternoon paper, made its appearance last week. It is edited by E. A. Womble, and Mr. Marshall De Lancey Haywood is the city editor. It is a neat and newsy paper and we wish it much success.

Leaving out Watauga (not yet in), the returns to the Board of tax equalization show the total value of taxable property, not including railroads, steamboats, canals and telegraph lines, to be $232,996,243, against $230,861,131 last year.

The American Surety Company's annual statement will be found in another column of this paper. It reveals its healthy growth of business, and under the able management of Mr. W. A. Riach, General Agent for North Carolina will continue to get its share of patronage.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found two proclamations issued by the Governor. One is a reward of $100 for Alex Gilmore, wanted for burglary in Cumberland county. The other, $100 additional reward for the arrest of Gilbert Ward for the killing of Maggie Dinkins in Wayne county in 1893.

The A. and M. College will open next Thursday and President Holladay says that there is every indication for a large attendance. The conditional examinations will begin Monday and about thirty young men are already at the college. After the conditional examinations the entrance examination will be conducted.

Work is now complete on the walk in the capitol square at the South gate, and Keeper Burns has again opened the gates. The council of State has decided not to have the walks from the building to the east and west gates paved at this time. They will wait a while and see how the other paving does. Mr. Burns has had wire netting placed about the well which is an improvement.

In another column will be found the annual statement of the Union Casualty and Surety Company. This company is well known in North Carolina and is doing a large share of business. Mr. S. S. Batchelor is the State agent, and he is a hustler from the word "go." Mr. Batchelor has headquarters in Raleigh and will be pleased to correspond with those contemplating taking insurance.

The board of Aldermen had under consideration at their last meeting the Sunday "blue law." A few weeks since an ordinance was passed prohibiting the sale of everything on Sunday save drugs and mineral water. The board did not realize that such a sweeping ordinance was being passed. Ice and milk and many other necessaries were excluded under the new law. The board amended the ordinance so as to include the sale of ice, milk and all soft drinks. The ordinance is still an iron clad one, and it will be as much of a violation of the law to sell newspapers and other articles as to dispense whiskey and beer.

Magnificent Donation.

Charles Broadway Rouss, the blind New York millionaire philanthropist, has sent his check to Mrs. Armistead Jones, president of the North Carolina Monument Association, for $250, half of the estimated cost of the central shaft in honor of the North Carolina Confederate dead buried in the Stonewall cemetery at Winchester, Va. Sometime ago Mr. Rouss gave a similar sum to be applied to the purchase of head stones for the five hundred Confederate dead who lie in this beautiful spot, and that time offered to give the sum that he has now given on condition that the people of North Carolina would give an equal amount. He has not waited for the people to do this, but with his usual liberality has made his payment in advance. The cornerstone of this monument will laid on the 17th of September, at Winchester, at which time Mr. Rouss will be present, and at which time there will be presented by the ladies of North Carolina the headstones above named.

If The Baby is Cutting Teeth,

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, MRS. WINSLOWS SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoe. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Avery Butler Pardoned.

The story of how young Avery Butler, a lad of fourteen, killed his father some years ago is fresh in the minds of many. The father has been very brutal to his mother and himself and the day Clinton was shocked at the killing, the boy saw his father dragging his mother out of the house by her hair. He was condemned to be hung, but the sentence was commuted to life imprisonment. Now a petition comes to Governor Russell well signed by over one thousand citizens of Sampson county, asking for pardon and this the Governor has granted and the young man is free. There is general approval of this act.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.



Beautiful eyes grow dull and dim
As the swift years steal away.
Beautiful, willowy forms so slim
Lose fairness with every day.
But she still is queen and hath charms to spare
Who wears youth's coronal—beautiful hair.

Preserve Your Hair

and you preserve your youth. "A woman is as old as she looks," says the world. No woman looks as old as she is if her hair has preserved its normal beauty. You can keep hair from falling out, restoring its normal color, or restore the normal color to gray or faded hair, by the use of

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

THE BOARD OF THE D. D. AND B. INSTITUTE.

Meet and Fill Vacancies in the Faculty—Rev. Jos. Perry Elected Supervisor of the Colored Department.

The Board of Directors of the Deaf Dumb and Blind Institute of the State met last week to fill the vacancies in the Faculty. The most important place to fill was that of Supervisor of the colored department. The candidates were the Rev. Jos. Perry, of Wake County, and Rev. W. A. Pattillo, of Vance. Rev. Jos. Perry was elected on the first ballot, he receiving four votes to Pattillo's three. Maud E Young was elected music teacher, to succeed Mrs. Bolden, resigned. Sallie Upperman was elected Oral teacher, vice, Mrs. Pegues resigned.

On account of the increased number of pupils expected in the colored department, by reason of the new wing just added, and upon the earnest recommendation of Superintendent Ray, the Supervisor was relieved from the duties of teaching and Mr. Tillinghast re-elected as teacher in that department. Mr. Tillinghast is splendidly fitted for the position and the board did well in retaining him.

The Superintendent says that the capacity of both departments will be tested the coming term. Over 150 pupils are expected to enter the white, and about 130 in the colored department.

Brodie Hung.

Brodie, the negro who assaulted a young white girl at Kittrell exactly a month ago, was hanged September 1st at Henderson. He was tried at a special term of court called by the Governor for that purpose under the new law.

On the scaffold Brodie admitted his guilt.

Governor Russell sent the following letter to Captain Jones, of the Henderson military, thanking him and his company for the excellent services rendered the State throughout the arrest, conviction and execution of the negro Brodie.

Capt. P. T. Jones, Company C, 3rd Regiment, N. C. S. G., Henderson, N. C.

DEAR SIR: As Governor of North Carolina, I desire to thank you, and through you your company, for your magnificent conduct during the trouble which surrounded the commitment, trial and execution of the negro Brodie.

The government is established for the protection of the weak against the strong; and to you and your company the people are largely indebted for the supremacy of the law, preservation of the Constitutional guarantee and the vindication of our courts of justice. Again thanking you, I am,

Yours very truly,
DANIEL L. RUSSELL.

Rates To State Fair.

Mr. John Nichols the secretary of the State fair received the classified rates, which the railroads will offer on the occasion of the State fair, during the week of October 18-23.

The rates offered are prepared by the traffic association respresenting all the railroads in this State and Virgina. They announce rates of a cent and a fraction per mile. The greater the distance, the better the rate offered.

Secretary Nichols is very much gratified with the rates. Bountiful crops, good prices, a big fair and cheap railroad rates are bound to make this fair a great success.

The fare from Durham will be 65 cents; from Fayetteville $1.75 and Goldsboro $1.10. The tickets will include admission to the fair, which is fifty cents extra.

A Mistake.

The Goldsboro Argus says the report that there is an epidemic of fever in Goldsboro is incorrect, there is only one case of typhoid fever in town, and adds: "We have the healthiest town in the State, with perhaps the lowest death record in the world."

An Up-to-Date Firm.

One of the most progressive firms in Raleigh is Sherwood Higgs & Co. For the past week this firm has kept its force of clerks busy unpacking goods. These are all the latest designs and fashions, while at the same time bought strictly for cash and in large lots enables them to offer the people goods at much lower prices than other houses. This well known firm is keeping in advance in the march of progress which is the secret of their success. In another part of this paper the reader will see their advertisement which intending purchaser will do well to read before deciding upon their purchases.

McLaurin's Majority 12,411.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 2.—The official count of votes cast in Tuesday's primary election for United States Senator, as declared at the several county seats to-day and reported to the State show 46,088 votes were cast. McLaurin receiving 29,250; Evans, 10,090, and Irby, 6,149: McLaurin's majority, 12,411.

PRACTICE ECONOMY

In buying medicine as in other matters. It is economy to get Hood's Sarsaparilla because there is more medicinal value in Hood's Sarsaparilla than in any other. Every bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla contains 100 doses and will average, taken according to directions, to last a month, while others last but a fortnight.

HOOD'S PILLS are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Easy and yet efficient.

STATE NEWS

Hon. Eben. Alexander, who has closed four years' service as Minister to Greece, has reached Chapel Hill to resume his position as professor of Greece upon the opening of the University next month.

Mr. John T. Brinkley, of Scotland Neck, who was married Wednesday to Mrs. A. S. Reid at her home in Valdosta, Ga., returned with his bride two days ago. He was robbed on his way from Scotland Neck to Valdosta of $84.

Durham citizens had the pleasure last Saturday to witness the laying of the corner-stone of the public library to be erected there. A large concourse of people were present to witness the ceremonies which were performed with all the sublimity of Masonic rites. State Superintendent of Public Instruction Mebane, was the orator of the day. An address was also made by President Kilgo of Trinity College.

Judge Green of the Superior Court, has been sued for damages. The case, which is to be tried at the next term of Wilkes court, arises out of an application for a writ of habeas corpus in a suit against a man named Harris, of Wilkes county. The defendant was placed in jail. His attorneys applied to Judge Green for papers to take their man out, but he refused to grant them. Application was then made to Associate Justice Furches, who granted the writ. The indications are that the case will attract great interest when it is tried.

A. W. Jones, (col.) of Wilson county who so brutally murdered his wife Aug. 27, is still at large. Bloodhounds have been put on his trail and negroes have been arrested at different points who were thought to be the culprit, but each one arrested proved to be the wrong man. The governor has offered a reward of $200 for his capture. The negroes are anxious to have him brought to justice and the officers are doing their best to catch him. Jones is "black as the ace of spades," thick-lipped and educated. He was at one time the official head of the Republican party in this county, and was one of the most active and intelligent leaders of the party up to the time he left for parts unknown. The murdered woman was a sister of Sam Vick, the negro postmaster in Wilson under the Harrison administration.

GENERAL NEWS.

Wytheville, Va., reports of having felt a distant shock of earthquake last Saturday.

The Chief of Police of Toronto states that T. V. Hawkins, a colored messenger in the District of Columbia tax office who robbed the safe of $9,000 and fled was captured in that city last night.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 4.—At 2:30 p. m it was reported that seven dead bodies had been removed from the ruins of the gas explosion at Broad Ripple today. Of these, only three had been positively indentified. It thought at least the remains of two more may be in the debris.

A great deal of damage was caused at Middletown, N. Y. last week by a cloud-burst. The rain came down in torrents. Cellars were filled and sewers flooded beyond their capacity. The loss will be heavy.

The Democratic State Committee of Pennsylvania, by a vote of 53 to 26 passed a resolution declaring vacant the position of National Committeeman from Pennsylvania, now filled by William F. Harrity, and naming James N. Guffey, of Pittsburg for the vacancy.

Forrest H. Parker, president of the Produce Exchange Bank, of New York city and his wife, were drowned Saturday in Chain Lake in the Adirondacks. Mr. Parker and his wife had gone out on the lake in a row boat. In the afternoon the boat was found floating on the lake bottom upwards.

HAVANA, Sept. 4.—General Fitzhugh Lee, the United States Consul-General accompanied by his son and private secretary will embark this afternoon on board the Ward-Line steamer Syracuse bound for New York. When questioned as to his apparently sudden departure from Cuba, General Lee said his leaving Havana had no significance as he was simply availing himself of leave of absence granted to him by the State Department.

FOREIGN NEWS.

At a Spanish Cabinet council last week it was decided to summon the next class of eighty thousand reserves, 27,000 of whom will be sent to Cuba and 13,000 to the Phillippine Islands.

NEW MEXICO, Sept. 2.—The demand from Europe for 5 per cent. silver bonds of this government continue unabated, and the bonds have been steadily rising in price.

FRIEDRICHSRHUE, Sept. 2.—The King of Siam paid a visit to Prince Bismarck to-day. His majesty lunched with the ex-Chancellor, and they remained in conversation for a long time.

A disatch from Rome says the Italian government is carefully watching the movements for and against the suspension of the duties on grain. It is believed the government will not consent to their Suspension.

BARCELONA, Sept. 5.—Barril, the anarchist who, on Friday evening last, attempted to assassinate Chief of Police Portas and Assistant Chief Teixidor, as they were leaving the circus, was tried by court-martial to-day, and it is expected that he will be executed to-morrow. It also stated that two accomplices of Barril also fired at the officials, but succeeded in making their escape.

Commenting upon the political situation, the Spectator remark: "The closer we look into the details of the arrangements binding Europe the clearer it becomes that no one of the various Powers can move without Russia. In some way or other, every Power except Russia is bound either by express agreement or by interest, not to alter the status quo.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

A TAX OPINION.

LEXINGTON, N. C., Sept. 4, 1897.

HON. W. H. WORTH, State Treasurer, Raleigh, N. C.:

SIR—In reply to your letter referring to a letter of Mr. F. O. Bunting, tax lister in Wilmington, relative to the taxing of incomes from North Carolina railroad stock, it is my opinion—and I give it knowing that there are able lawyers who hold the contrary—that incomes derived from North Carolina railroad stock should be taxed. The plain purpose of the law is to tax the wealth of the country. It is not a tax upon the property but a tax upon the fruits of the property. It is a tax upon so much personal property irrespective of its origin. It taxes incomes without regard to North Carolina Railroad stock and merely as one of the constituents of income. The position that this case is analogous to the Income-cases recently decided by the United States Supreme Court is wholly untenable. I am yours,

Very Respectfully,
ZEB. V. WALSER,
Att'y. Gen'l, N. C.

Palid faces indicate pale thin blood Rosy cheeks show the pure, rich blood resulting from taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Answers of The Wilsons.

(Continued from first page.)

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
McDowell County.

To Whom It May Concern:

I see it stated that S. Otho Wilson, my son, a Railroad Commissioner for North Carolina, is charged with being an agent and employe of the Southern Railway Company, in that he is the lessee of the Round Knob Hotel on said Southern Railway.

I am a widow and have only one son, I have, while able, earned my own livelihood, and have been engaged in keeping hotels for the past thirty years though not continuously.

I am the sole lessee of the Round Knob Hotel property, the same being rented from Maj. Jas. W. Wilson, of Burke county.

My son, S. Otho Wilson, and his family have been guests of my hotel from May 1st to August 23rd, 1897, and have paid their board. My son has, while here aided, me in every way he could by managing any affairs for us that he could. He has bought supplies, furniture, etc., and has paid for same out of receipts, in part, but largely with money he paid of his own, the same being a credit on notes held by me against him, which he owed me for money loaned him.

I hope he will never be so undutiful a son as not to look after the interests of a widowed mother.

(Signed) M. J. WILSON.

August 31st, 1897.

A. W. Goodwin, M. D., being duly sworn, deposeth and says:

First. That his occupation is that of a practicing physician and a member of the Raleigh Academy of Medicine, residing in the city of Raleigh, N. C.

Second. That he is a regular physician in attendance upon the family of S. Otho Wilson.

Third. That the health of the wife of S. Otho Wilson has been feeble for the past twelve months.

Fourth. Owing to the condition of her health, I advised her removal to the mountains of North Carolina for the summer which advice was followed.

Fifth. That I have been attending Mrs. Wilson recently, and that upon my advice (she intending to move to Raleigh about September 1st) Mr. Wilson removed hisfamily back there thepast week.

(Signed) A. W. GOODWIN, M. D.
Sept. 1, '97, D. H. Young C. S. C.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 31, 1897.

To whom it may concern:

On July 26th, 1897, S. Otho Wilson applied to us for the rent of a house in West Raleigh, N. C., and we did not at the time have one, but he understood that we would have one soon near the college, and after several calls on us we rented him the house in West Raleigh, near the A. & M. College, which he now occupies. Yours truly,

(Signed)
WYNNE, ELLINGTON & CO.
Insurance and Real Estate Ag'ts.

A. B. Andrews being duly sworn, says:

That he is a citizen of Raleigh, N. C., and first Vice-President of the Southern Railway Company. That he owns one-fourth interest in the Round Knob hotel property, and the ten acres on which it is located, and that Maj. J. W. Wilson did own the other three-fourths. That the lease for the same to Mrs. M. J. Wilson, and affiant had no connection whatever with it, and did not know of it until after the contract was completed. That the arrangement for the passenger trains to stop at Round Knob was made because there was dissatisfaction with the dinner house at Asheville, and the company was considering the propriety of building an eating house somewhere on the line between Asheville and Old Fort. An additional reason for re-establishing the dinner house at Round Knob (where it has been for most of the time for twelve years or more) was that according to the schedule it was more convenient for the passengers on both trains. The train from Salisbury arrived at Round Knob at 12:50 and the train from Asheville at 12:55 p. m. That so far as this affiant knows, Mr. S. Otho Wilson has no connection with the hotel and had nothing whatever to do with the lease of the hotel to his mother (who as affiant knows, has long been engaged in keeping a boarding house and hotel) or with the arrangement by which the trains stop there for dinner. That Mr. S. Otho Wilson had no interest, legal, financial or otherwise, in the Southern Railway, or that he had any before or since he was elected one of the railroad commissioners, so far as affiant has any knowledge or information. The same is true of Major Wilson.

(Signed) A. B. ANDREWS.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 30th day of August, 1897.

(Signed)
D. H. YOUNG,
C. S. C.

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMMISSION.

Raleigh, July 2, 1897.

The railroad commission in session this day. On motion of Commissioner D. H. Abbott it is ordered:

Whereas, the Railroad Commissioners are required by law to place a valuation upon the railroads and telegraph companies of North Carolina for the assessment of taxes; and whereas, the said Railroad Commissioners desire to ascertain if any more equitable method of valueing said property than has heretofore been pursued, can be found, and whereas the commission also desire to ascertain if any more equitable freight and passenger tariffs than now exist can be put in force, therefore be it

Resolved, That the representatives of the different railroad and telegraph companies of the State are requested to appear before the Railroad Commissioners on Monday, the 12th day of July, 1897, and there show cause in writing, if any may have, why a very materia increase in the valuation of the railroad property for assessment and taxation shall not be made by the Railroad Commissioners sitting as a board of appraisers and assessors, and why a revision of the freight and passenger tariffs shall not also be made.

Ordered further. That the Hon. D. L. Russell, Hon. Walter Clark, Hon. Josephus Daniels and other interested citizens are respectfully invited to be present at the hearing above cited and present their views or any information or facts they may be in possession of, touching these questions at issue.

By order of the commission:
J. W. WILSON, Ch'm.
H. C. BROWN, Clerk.

Resolution introduced before the board of Railroad Commissioners by Commissioner S. Otho Wilson:

Whereas, It is the desire of this commission to have a full discussion of the tax and rate question, and

"Whereas, all parties appearing were invited to do so in writing, and as verbal speeches and evidence was given by those representing the railroads, therefore we invite Hon. Walter Clark; His Excellency, Governor Russell, Josephus Daniels and any others to come before the Commission, review the evidence taken by the stenographer and replyto same."

(Signed) S. OTHO WILSON.

The paper of Hon. Walter Clark having been read, Commissioner S. Otho Wilson files statement as follows:

"The statement in the paper of Hon. Walter Clark, in the matter of reference to rates and taxation before this Commission to-day, I beg to say that the statement that two members of the Commission (Major J. W. Wilson and myself, the only two then members) appeared before the legislative committee and opposed a reduction of rates.

"I do not know his authority, but so far as I am concerned, the statement is without foundation.

(Signed) "S. OTHO WILSON."

Resolution introduced before the board of Railroad Commisioners by Commissioner S. Otho Wilson.

Resolved, That in assessing railroad, steamboat and telegraph property, both franchise and tangible property be assessed at such figures as are just and reasonable both to the State and the companies.

That the valuation of such franchises and property shall be an amount approximate to a principal which at 6 per cent. per annum would yield the amount of the net earnings of such property.

That whatever such franchises and property may earn as income from operations shall be considered as interest on a given amount of valuation, and whatever sum the net earnings of such franchises and property will pay 6 per cent per annum upon shall be held to be the value of such franchises and property for assessment. Provided, that in cases where a franchise or property, or both, whose incomes from operations does not equal the physical values on the basis of percentage above named, such franchises and property shall be assessessed at such values as said property is worth as items, viz: value of iron, ties, structures, etc, etc.

That in calculating net earnings, no operating expenses shall be considered unless the total charges for the current year shall be in proportion to the life or duration of property yielding same. To illustrate: If a road 100 miles long shall in one year lay 20 miles of 70-pound steel rail the life of the same being 20 years, only five miles charged to operating expenses, unless some other department of improvements shall be less than the natural wear and tear of said road.

Raleigh, July 2, 1897.

JULY 15, 1897.

Referring to the matter heretofore attacked, being the decision of the Commission in the matter of reduction of freight and passenger rates, I concur in the statement of facts of statistics of comparative rates from 1891 to 1896, also as to 1872, etc.

As to the conclusions, I dissent, as any comparative statement of population per square mile is not proper comparison, but rather a comparison, of population per mile of road is the correct standard of comparisons.

Further, I have not had proper time to consider and digest the arguments pro and con before the Commission, nor to examine the reports of the railroads for the present year, which are now in, save for the second quarter of 1897, the possession of this board.

Until the judgement of the board as to assessments is given, I cannot intelligently say what would be the proper rate to be fixed.

(Signed) S. OTHO WILSON.

The assessment of railroad property, etc., having been completed, Commissioner Hon. S. Otho Wilson files notice before the Commission as follows:

"Since assessments are now made, I give notice that I shall, as soon as the the reports for the fiscal year ending June 30th are received, move to re-adjust the rates in accordance therewith."

JULY 21, 1897.

On motion of Commissioner S. Otho Wilson, it is ordered that the following rates be and apply to telegraph companies. See circulars Nos. 67, 68, 69.

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMMISSION.

CIRCULAR No. 68—TARIFF OF MISCELLANEOUS TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

Telegraphy companies other than the Western Union Telegraph Company twenty cents for a message of ten body words or under, exclusive of date, address and signature, between any two points within the limits of this State, on the respective lines, and not more than 1½ cents for each additional word. Effective September 1, 1897.

By order of the board:
S. W. WILSON, Chairman.
H. C. BROWN, Clerk.

RALEIGH, July 23, 1897.

CIRCULAR No 69—JOINT TELEGRAPHIC RATES.

Whenever a message is sent over two or more telegraph lines owned, controlled and operated by separate and distinct corporations or individuals, the joint rate shall not exceed thirty cents for such message of ten body words or less, exclusive of date, address and signature, between any two points within the limits of this State, nor more than 1½ cents for each additional word. Effective September 1, 1897.

By order of the board:
J. W. WILSON, Chairman.
H. C. BROWN, Clerk.

RALEIGH, July 23, 1897.

CIRCULAR No. 97.—TARIFF OF THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

From and after the first day of September, 1896, the Western Union Telegraph Company shall not charge or collect more than fifteen cents for transmitting any message of ten body words or under, exclusive of date, address and signature, between any two points within the limits of this State on its lines, nor more than one cent for each additional word.

By order of the board:
J. W. WILSON, Chairman.
H. C. BROWN, Clerk.

WELL AGAIN.



Cured of a lingering disease. Enjoying the luxuries of health after years of sickness. Free once more from the clutches of merciless ailments. Walking again on the green earth in the fresh air, among the beauties of Nature, after long confinement in bed to the dingy sick room where hope and joy are unknown. Well again. Never did an executive pardon bring greater pleasure to a despondent prisoner than these words bring to the bedfast invalid.

Dr. Hartman cures many such people by correspondence, free of charge. Here is one of the many letters which the doctor receives from grateful patients. Mrs. Benolt, 131 Pleasant street, Cincinnati, Ohio, writes: I employed three physicians, but they did not help me at all. I finally gave up doctors, but continued to grow worse. I was so miserable I wished I was dead. Life had no pleasures for me. Four bottles of Pe-ru-na cured me. I am stout and well, and feel years younger."

Dr. Hartman has recently written a book expressly for women. This book is intended to show what a boon Peruna is to sick women, especially those suffering from any phase or stage of female trouble. A free copy of this book will be sent to women only by The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Co., Columbus, Ohio.

A number of Iowa families have secured a concession of 6,000 acres of land in Shelby county, Ala., 30 miles south of Birmingham. The tract is to be laid out on the colony plan, but each colonist will own his own property.

Nearly all women have good hair, though many are gray, and few are bald. Hall's Hair Renewer restores the natural color, and thickens the growth of the hair.

Though army manœuvres on a grand scale are occurring in the Crimea, the Czar at the Wasaw manœuvres will witness the operations of 4,500 officer and 122,000 men. The manœuvres will be particularly directed towards solving the difficulty of supplying the troops with hot food in the field and improving the bicycle, postal telegraph and ambulance services.

STATEMENT

SHOWING THE CONDITION OF THE

American Surety Co.

December 31, 1896.

Assets.

Value of real estate and ground rents owned by the Company (less the amount of encumbrances thereon)	$3,420,778 82
Loans on bond and mortgage (duly recorded and being first liens on the fee-simple	15,000 00
Accounts of stocks and bonds of the United States, and of this and other States, also all other stocks and bonds absolutely owned by the Company	1,364,006 24
Stocks, bonds and all other securities (except mortgage) hypothecated to the Company as collateral security for cash actually loaned by the Company	110,721 86
Interest due and accrued on stocks and other securities	61,134 49
Cash in Company's principal office and belonging to the Company, deposited in bank	121,142 78
Premiums or assessments unpaid	146,578 82
All other assets, detailed in statement	7,742 77
Total assets	$5,247,105 78

Liabilities.

Losses unpaid, including those resisted	$ 298,978 55
Reserve, as required by law	607,848 98
All other claims	172,369 28
Total liabilities	$1,079,196 81
Capital stock paid up	2,500,000 00
Total income	1,376,385 74
Total expenditures	1,135,140 78

North Carolina Business in 1896.

Risks written	$1,840,992 00
Premiums received	11,687 00
Losses paid on risks taken	475 41
Losses incurred	243 61

President—W. S. Trueholm.
Vice-President—H. D. Syman.
Secretary—W. E. Keyes.
General Agent—W. A. Riach, Wilmington, N. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Office of Secretary of State,
Insurance Department.
Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 2, 1897.

In compliance with Section 9 of "An act to consolidate the Insurance Laws of North Carolina," I certify that the above is a true extract from the sworn statement of the American Surety Co. on December 31, 1896 now on file in this Department.

CYRUS THOMPSON,
Secretary of State.

STATEMENT

SHOWING THE CONDITION OF THE

Union Casualty and Surety Co.

December 31, 1896.

Assets.

Loans on bond and mortgage (duly recorded and being first liens on fee-simple	$202,937 50
Account of stocks and bonds of the United States, and of this and other States, also all other stocks and bonds absolutely owned by the Company	295,010 00
Interest due and accrued on stocks and other security	2,648 51
Cash in Company's principal office and belonging to the Company, deposited in bank	32,903 35
Cash in hands of agents and in transitu	10,674 45
Premiums or assessments unpaid	182,386 50
All other assets, detailed in statement	3,395 00
Total assets	$729,955 31
Less agents balances $10,674.45 and bills securable $3,395.00	14,069 45
	$715,885 86

Liabilities.

Loses unpaid, including those resisted	$ 96,693 00
Reserve, as required by law	327,677 01
All other claims	804 50
Total liabilities	$425 174 51
Capital stock paid up	$250,000 00
Total income	937,675 88
Total expenditures	967,331 02

North Carolina Business in 1896.

Risks written	$260,380 00
Premiums received	877 49
Losses paid on risks taken	158 94
Losses incurred	158 94

President—C. P. Ellerbe.
Vice-President—D. R. Francis.
Secretary—O. K. Clardy.
General Agent—S. S. Batchelor, Raleigh, N. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Office of Secretary of State,
Insurance Department.
Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 3, 1897.

In compliance with section 9 of "An act to consolidate the Insurance Laws of North Carolina," I certify that the above is a true extract from the sworn statement of the Union Casualty and Surety Co. on December 31, 1896, now on file in this Department.

CYRUS THOMPSON,
Secretary of State.

GOLD DUST. GOLD DUST.



You Get Interested

in your work when you clean with Gold Dust. Broilers, boilers, pots and pans, skillets, kettles, buckets, and cans become clean at a touch, soot is quickly removed, grease dislodged when you use Gold Dust.

GOLD DUST
WASHING POWDER.

is indispensable for cleaning kitchen utensils, paint and woodwork. Gets the dirt off. Nothing in it to grit. Sold everywhere.

Made only by
THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

"THE HIGHEST IN QUALITY, THE LOWEST IN PRICE."

Sherwood Higgs & Co

ADJECTIVES

Of the strongest meaning utterly fail to convey to the mind the wonderful completeness of our Fall Stock of Silks, Fine Dress Trimmings, Foreign Dress Goods, Black Dress Goods, Domestic Dress Goods, Laces, Embroideries, Ladies' and Gents' Furnishings, Flannels, Blankets and English Sackings, Hosiery, Underwear, Advance Styles in Early Fall Millinery, Ladies' and Gents' Shoes, Umbrellas and Walking Canes.

All of our goods were purchased before the tariff bill became a law, and they are all paid for on the "spot cash" basis, so that it needs no explanation from us to show why we can sell the very best goods at lower prices than is possible for our competitive friends to do. It is just as easy and very much more satisfactory to have the best when "the best" costs no more than the inferior. "The best" at little cost is what we offer you here.

SPECIALS IN NEW GOODS TO SHOW HOW WE START THE FALL CAMPAIGN

DOMESTIC SPECIALS

10 Bales Unbleached Muslin, yard wide, good and substantial, - 3 -8c
YARD wide Bleached Muslins, one of the best makes for Underwear, 5 7-8c

FLANNEL SPECIALS

6 1-4c Extra Heavy Unbleached Canton Flannel, - - - - 5c
10c Extra Heavy Unbleached Canton Flannel, - - - - 8 1-3c
10c Outings, Extra Heavy, Down used for Wrappers and Night Robes, 7 1-2c
50c Ladies' Flannel Skirts, - - - - - - - - - 25c

Specials in Millinery Department. RIBBON SENSATION EXTRAORDINARY.

200 pieces all Silk Morie Taffeta Ribbon, including plenty of blacks whites and the new blues, also new Fall Shades. This bargain will be arranged on a small table in the Millinery Department, and should be investigated to be appreciated.

No. 50 Morie Taffetas, full four inches wide (usual retail price 40c), 25c
No. 30 Morie Taffetas, full three inches wide (usual retail price 30c), 20c

No mail orders will be filled or samples will be cut of this lot.

New goods arriving by every train, and great preparations are being made for our increased business.

Sherwood Higgs & Co

FAYETTEVILLE MILITARY ACADEMY,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

A select school for boys. Faculty all University men. Not a case of serious sickness since its foundation. Next session opens Sept. 1st, 1897. Apply for catalogue.
COL. T. J. DREWRY, Principal.

TEACHERS WANTED!

Over 4,000 vacancies—several times as many vacancies as members. Must have more members. Several plans; two plans give free registration; one plan GUARANTEES positions. 10 cents pays for book containing plans and a $500 00 love story of College days. No charge to employers for recommending teachers.

SOUTHERN TEACHERS' BUREAU, S. W. Cor. Main & 3d Sts., Louisville, Ky. | REV. DR. O. M. SUTTON, A. M., President and Manager. | SUTTON TEACHERS' BUREAU, 69-71 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill

Northern vacancies Chicago office, Southern vacancies Louisville office.
One fee registers in both offices.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets CURE CONSTIPATION

REGULATE THE LIVER

10¢ 25¢ 50¢

ALL DRUGGISTS

ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the Ideal Laxative, never grip or gripe, but cause easy natural results. Sample and booklet free. Ad. STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York. 317.4

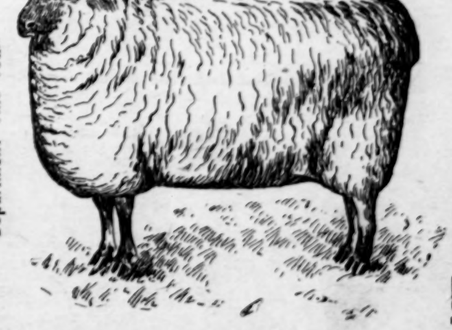
ELKIN WOOLEN MILLS.

SHIP YOUR WOOL

THIS YEAR TO

The Chatham M'f'g Co., Elkin, N. C.

They Have Added a Tailoring Department This Year.



And Suits Make to Order.

They have the largest woolen mill in the State. They do the largest custom business in the South, and their goods are the best you can buy for the money. Write them for samples.

25 FREE Scholarships are now open to young persons wishing to go to school. If you desire an education send for full particulars to W. T. WHITSETT, Ph. D., Superintendent Whitsett Institute, Whitsett, N. C.

The State Normal and Industrial College,
GREENSBORO, N. C.,

Offers the young women of the State thorough professional, literary, classical, scientific, and industrial education. Annual expenses $90 to $130. Faculty of 25 members. More than 400 regular students. Practice school of 126 pupils for teachers. More than 1,200 matriculates representing every county in the State except three. Correspondence invited from those desiring competent trained teachers. To secure board in dormitories all free-tuition applications must be made before August 1st. For catalogue and information, address President CHARLES D. McIVER.

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS

WILL OPEN SEPT. 9TH, 1897.

Thorough academic, scientific and technical courses. Experienced Specialists in every department.

Expenses Per Session, Including Board:

For County Students, - - - $ 93.00
For all Other Students, - - 123.00

Apply for catalogues to

ALEXANDER Q. HOLLADAY, LL.D., President.
Raleigh, N. C.

THE CAUCASIAN.

Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 9, 1897.

In Our New Quarters

We are now comfortably situated in our new quarters on Martin St. under the Academy of Music, where we will be glad to see all our friends when they visit Raleigh. On account of the move we were obliged to miss one issue of the paper and delay in erecting our press causes this issue to be late. Hereafter THE CAUCASIAN will be mailed regularly every week on Wednesday night so that our readers all over the State ought to receive it the same week.

Send your subscriptions and request for sample copies will be cheerfully furnished.

Raleigh, by a majority of 355, votes for the issue of $50,000 bonds for street improvement.

Mr. C. T. Bailey has been appointed jury commissioner for the eastern district of North Carolina by Judge Purnell of the United States court.

The Agricultural Department have many inquiries regarding lands in North Carolina. These inquiries came from parties north and west who wish to come South.

Governor Russell is asked to open the Rutherfordton Fair with an address on October 27th. Senator Marion Butler will speak on the 28th and Hon. W. S. Crawford on the 29th.

In our next issue we will publish Judge Avery's letter which has recently been given to the press. It is well written and well worth a careful reading. Look out for it next week.

Governor Russell authorizes an exchange of courts between Judges Robinson and Allen. This gives Judge Robinson the December term of Duplin and Judge Allen the September term of Harnet court.

The re-arrangements of the State museum is in progress. The different departments will be prettily arranged. The new annex will contain the woods and timbers, geological specimens, building stones and ores.

One of the attractions of the State fair will be an old lady seventy-two years old, Mrs. Smith, of Wayne county, who will have her flax wheel and flax of her own raising and will show how cloth was made in the long ago.

The Times, the new afternoon paper, made its appearance last week. It is edited by E. A. Womble, and Mr. Marshall De Lancey Haywood is the city editor. It is a neat and newsy paper and we wish it much success.

Leaving out Watauga (not yet in), the returns to the Board of tax equalization show the total value of taxable property, not including railroads, steamboats, canals and telegraph lines, to be $232,996,243, against $230,861,131 last year.

The American Surety Company's annual statement will be found in another column of this paper. It reveals its healthy growth of business, and under the able management of Mr. W. A. Riach, General Agent for North Carolina will continue to get its share of patronage.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found two proclamations issued by the Governor. One is a reward of $100 for Alex Gilmore, wanted for burglary in Cumberland county. The other, $100 additional reward for the arrest of Gilbert Ward for the killing of Maggie Dinkins in Wayne county in 1893.

The A. and M. College will open next Thursday and President Holladay says that there is every indication for a large attendance. The conditional examinations will begin Monday and about thirty young men are already at the college. After the conditional examinations the entrance examination will be conducted.

Work is now complete on the walk in the capitol square at the South gate, and Keeper Burns has again opened the gates. The council of State has decided not to have the walks from the building to the east and west gates paved at this time. They will wait a while and see how the other paving does. Mr. Burns has had wire netting placed about the well which is an improvement.

In another column will be found the annual statement of the Union Casualty and Surety Company. This company is well known in North Carolina and is doing a large share of business. Mr. S. S. Batchelor is the State agent, and he is a hustler from the word "go." Mr. Batchelor has headquarters in Raleigh and will be pleased to correspond with those contemplating taking insurance.

The board of Aldermen had under consideration at their last meeting the Sunday "blue law." A few weeks since an ordinance was passed prohibiting the sale of everything on Sunday save drugs and mineral water. The board did not realize that such a sweeping ordinance was being passed. Ice and milk and many other necessaries were excluded under the new law. The board amended the ordinance so as to include the sale of ice, milk and all soft drinks. The ordinance is still an iron clad one, and it will be as much of a violation of the law to sell newspapers and other articles as to dispense whiskey and beer.

Magnificent Donation.

Charles Broadway Rouss, the blind New York millionaire philanthropist, has sent his check to Mrs. Armistead Jones, president of the North Carolina Monument Association, for $250, half of the estimated cost of the central shaft in honor of the North Carolina Confederate dead buried in the Stonewall cemetery at Winchester, Va. Sometime ago Mr. Rouss gave a similar sum to be applied to the purchase of head stones for the five hundred Confederate dead who lie in this beautiful spot, and that time offered to give the sum that he has now given on condition that the people of North Carolina would give an equal amount. He has not waited for the people to do this, but with his usual liberality has made his payment in advance. The cornerstone of this monument will laid on the 17th of September, at Winchester, at which time Mr. Rouss will be present, and at which time there will be presented by the ladies of North Carolina the headstones above named.

If The Baby is Cutting Teeth,

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, MRS. WINSLOWS SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoe. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Avery Butler Pardoned.

The story of how young Avery Butler, a lad of fourteen, killed his father some years ago is fresh in the minds of many. The father has been very brutal to his mother and himself and the day Clinton was shocked at the killing, the boy saw his father dragging his mother out of the house by her hair. He was condemned to be hung, but the sentence was commuted to life imprisonment. Now a petition comes to Governor Russell well signed by over one thousand citizens of Sampson county, asking for pardon and this the Governor has granted and the young man is free. There is general approval of this act.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.



Beautiful eyes grow dull and dim
As the swift years steal away.
Beautiful, willowy forms so slim
Lose fairness with every day.
But she still is queen and hath charms to spare
Who wears youth's coronal — beautiful hair.

Preserve Your Hair

and you preserve your youth. "A woman is as old as she looks," says the world. No woman looks as old as she is if her hair has preserved its normal beauty. You can keep hair from falling out, restoring its normal color, or restore the normal color to gray or faded hair, by the use of

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

THE BOARD OF THE D. D. AND B. INSTITUTE.

Meet and Fill Vacancies in the Faculty—Rev. Jos. Perry Elected Supervisor of the Colored Department.

The Board of Directors of the Deaf Dumb and Blind Institute of the State met last week to fill the vacancies in the Faculty. The most important place to fill was that of Supervisor of the colored department. The candidates were the Rev. Jos. Perry, of Wake County, and Rev. W. A. Pattillo, of Vance. Rev. Jos. Perry was elected on the first ballot, he receiving four votes to Pattillo's three. Maud E Young was elected music teacher, to succeed Mrs. Bolden, resigned. Sallie Upperman was elected Oral teacher, vice, Mrs. Pegues resigned.

On account of the increased number of pupils expected in the colored department, by reason of the new wing just added, and upon the earnest recommendation of Superintendent Ray, the Supervisor was relieved from the duties of teaching and Mr. Tillinghast re-elected as teacher in that department. Mr. Tillinghast is splendidly fitted for the position and the board did well in retaining him.

The Superintendent says that the capacity of both departments will be tested the coming term. Over 150 pupils are expected to enter the white, and about 130 in the colored department.

Brodie Hung.

Brodie, the negro who assaulted a young white girl at Kittrell exactly a month ago, was hanged September 1st at Henderson. He was tried at a special term of court called by the Governor for that purpose under the new law.

On the scaffold Brodie admitted his guilt.

Governor Russell sent the following letter to Captain Jones, of the Henderson military, thanking him and his company for the excellent services rendered the State throughout the arrest, conviction and execution of the negro Brodie.

Capt. P. T. Jones, Company C, 3rd Regiment, N. C. S. G., Henderson, N. C.

DEAR SIR: As Governor of North Carolina, I desire to thank you, and through you your company, for your magnificent conduct during the trouble which surrounded the commitment, trial and execution of the negro Brodie.

The government is established for the protection of the weak against the strong; and to you and your company the people are largely indebted for the supremacy of the law, preservation of the Constitutional guarantee and the vindication of our courts of justice. Again thanking you, I am,

Yours very truly,
DANIEL L. RUSSELL.

Rates To State Fair.

Mr. John Nichols the secretary of the State fair received the classified rates, which the railroads will offer on the occasion of the State fair, during the week of October 18-23.

The rates offered are prepared by the traffic association respresenting all the railroads in this State and Virgina. They announce rates of a cent and a fraction per mile. The greater the distance, the better the rate offered.

Secretary Nichols is very much gratified with the rates. Bountiful crops, good prices, a big fair and cheap railroad rates are bound to make this fair a great success.

The fare from Durham will be 65 cents; from Fayetteville $1.75 and Goldsboro $1.10. The tickets will include admission to the fair, which is fifty cents extra.

A Mistake.

The Goldsboro Argus says the report that there is an epidemic of fever in Goldsboro is incorrect, there is only one case of typhoid fever in town, and adds: "We have the healthiest town in the State, with perhaps the lowest death record in the world."

An Up-to-Date Firm.

One of the most progressive firms in Raleigh is Sherwood Higgs & Co. For the past week this firm has kept its force of clerks busy unpacking goods. These are all the latest designs and fashions, while at the same time bought strictly for cash and in large lots enables them to offer the people goods at much lower prices than other houses. This well known firm is keeping in advance in the march of progress which is the secret of their success. In another part of this paper the reader will see their advertisement which intending purchaser will do well to read before deciding upon their purchases.

McLaurin's Majority 12,411.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 2.—The official count of votes cast in Tuesday's primary election for United States Senator, as declared at the several county seats to-day and reported to the State show 46,088 votes were cast. McLaurin receiving 29,250; Evans, 10,090, and Irby, 6,149: McLaurin's majority, 12,411.

PRACTICE ECONOMY

In buying medicine as in other matters. It is economy to get Hood's Sarsaparilla because there is more medical value in Hood's Sarsaparilla than in any other. Every bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla contains 100 doses and will average, taken according to directions, to last a month, while others last but a fortnight.

HOOD'S PILLS are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Easy and yet efficient.

STATE NEWS

Hon. Eben. Alexander, who has closed four years' service as Minister to Greece, has reached Chapel Hill to resume his position as professor of Greece upon the opening of the University next month.

Mr. John T. Brinkley, of Scotland Neck, who was married Wednesday to Mrs. A. S. Reid at her home in Valdosta, Ga., returned with his bride two days ago. He was robbed on his way from Scotland Neck to Valdosta of $84.

Durham citizens had the pleasure last Saturday to witness the laying of the corner-stone of the public library to be erected there. A large concourse of people were present to witness the ceremonies which were performed with all the sublimity of Masonic rites. State Superintendent of Public Instruction Mebane, was the orator of the day. An address was also made by President Kilgo of Trinity College.

Judge Green of the Superior Court, has been sued for damages. The case, which is to be tried at the next term of Wilkes court, arises out of an application for a writ of habeas corpus in a suit against a man named Harris, of Wilkes county. The defendant was placed in jail. His attorneys applied to Judge Green for papers to take their man out, but he refused to grant them. Application was then made to Associate Justice Furches, who granted the writ. The indications are that the case will attract great interest when it is tried.

A. W. Jones, (col.) of Wilson county who so brutally murdered his wife Aug. 27, is still at large. Bloodhounds have been put on his trail and negroes have been arrested at different points who were thought to be the culprit, but each one arrested proved to be the wrong man. The governor has offered a reward of $200 for his capture. The negroes are anxious to have him brought to justice and the officers are doing their best to catch him. Jones is "black as the ace of spades," thick-lipped and educated. He was at one time the official head of the Republican party in this county, and was one of the most active and intelligent leaders of the party up to the time he left for parts unknown. The murdered woman was a sister of Sam Vick, the negro postmaster in Wilson under the Harrison administration.

GENERAL NEWS.

Wytheville, Va., reports of having felt a distant shock of earthquake last Saturday.

The Chief of Police of Toronto states that T. V. Hawkins, a colored messenger in the District of Columbia tax office who robbed the safe of $9,000 and fled was captured in that city last night.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 4.—At 2:30 p. m it was reported that seven dead bodies had been removed from the ruins of the gas explosion at Broad Ripple today. Of these, only three had been positively indentified. It thought at least the remains of two more may be in the debris.

A great deal of damage was caused at Middletown, N. Y. last week by a cloud-burst. The rain came down in torrents. Cellars were filled and sewers flooded beyond their capacity. The loss will be heavy.

The Democratic State Committee of Pennsylvania, by a vote of 53 to 26 passed a resolution declaring vacant the position of National Committeeman from Pennsylvania, now filled by William F. Harrity, and naming James N. Guffey, of Pittsburg for the vacancy.

Forrest H. Parker, president of the Produce Exchange Bank, of New York city and his wife, were drowned Saturday in Chain Lake in the Adirondacks. Mr. Parker and his wife had gone out on the lake in a row boat. In the afternoon the boat was found floating on the lake bottom upwards.

HAVANA, Sept. 4.—General Fitzhugh Lee, the United States Consul-General accompanied by his son and private secretary will embark this afternoon on board the Ward-Line steamer Syracuse bound for New York. When questioned as to his apparently sudden departure from Cuba, General Lee said his leaving Havana had no significance as he was simply availing himself of leave of absence granted to him by the State Department.

FOREIGN NEWS.

At a Spanish Cabinet council last week it was decided to summon the next class of eighty thousand reserves, 27,000 of whom will be sent to Cuba and 13,000 to the Phillippine Islands.

NEW MEXICO, Sept. 2.—The demand from Europe for 5 per cent. silver bonds of this government continue unabated, and the bonds have been steadily rising in price.

FRIEDRICHSRHUE, Sept. 2.—The King of Siam paid a visit to Prince Bismarck to-day. His majesty lunched with the ex-Chancellor, and they remained in conversation for a long time.

A disatch from Rome says the Italian government is carefully watching the movements for and against the suspension of the duties on grain. It is believed the government will not consent to their Suspension.

BARCELONA, Sept. 5.—Barril, the anarchist who, on Friday evening last, attempted to assassinate Chief of Police Portas and Assistant Chief Teixidor, as they were leaving the circus, was tried by court-martial to-day, and it is expected that he will be executed to-morrow. It also stated that two accomplices of Barril also fired at the officials, but succeeded in making their escape.

Commenting upon the political situation, the Spectator remark: "The closer we look into the details of the arrangements binding Europe the clearer it becomes that no one of the various Powers can move without Russia. In some way or other, every Power except Russia is bound either by express agreement or by interest, not to alter the status quo.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

A TAX OPINION.

LEXINGTON, N. C., Sept. 4, 1897.

HON. W. H. WORTH, State Treasurer, Raleigh, N. C.:

SIR—In reply to your letter referring to a letter of Mr. F. O. Bunting, tax lister in Wilmington, relative to the taxing of incomes from North Carolina railroad stock, it is my opinion—and I give it knowing that there are able lawyers who hold the contrary—that incomes derived from North Carolina railroad stock should be taxed. The plain purpose of the law is to tax the wealth of the country. It is not a tax upon the property but a tax upon the fruits of the property. It is a tax upon so much personal property irrespective of its origin. It taxes incomes without regard to North Carolina Railroad stock and merely as one of the constituents of income. The position that this case is analogous to the Income-cases recently decided by the United States Supreme Court is wholly untenable. I am yours,

Very Respectfully,
ZEB. V. WALSER,
Att'y. Gen'l, N. C.

Palid faces indicate pale thin blood Rosy cheeks show the pure, rich blood resulting from taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Answers of The Wilsons.

(Continued from first page.)

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
McDowell County.

To Whom It May Concern:

I see it stated that S. Otho Wilson, my son, a Railroad Commissioner for North Carolina, is charged with being an agent and employe of the Southern Railway Company, in that he is the lessee of the Round Knob Hotel on said Southern Railway.

I am a widow and have only one son, I have, while able, earned my own livelihood, and have been engaged in keeping hotels for the past thirty years though not continuously.

I am the sole lessee of the Round Knob Hotel property, the same being rented from Msj. Jas. W. Wilson, of Burke county.

My son, S. Otho Wilson, and his family have been guests of my hotel from May 1st to August 23rd, 1897, and have paid their board. My son has, while here aided, me in every way he could by managing any affairs for us that he could. He has bought supplies, furniture, etc., and has paid for same out of receipts, in part, but largely with money he paid of his own, the same being a credit on notes held by me against him, which he owed me for money loaned him.

I hope he will never be so undutiful a son as not to look after the interests of a widowed mother.

(Signed) M. J. WILSON.

August 31st, 1897.

A. W. Goodwin, M. D., being duly sworn, deposeth and says:

First. That his occupation is that of a practicing physician and a member of the Raleigh Academy of Medicine, residing in the city of Raleigh, N. C.

Second. That he is a regular physician in attendance upon the family of S. Otho Wilson.

Third. That the health of the wife of S. Otho Wilson has been feeble for the past twelve months.

Fourth. Owing to the condition of her health, I advised her removal to the mountains of North Carolina for the summer which advice was followed.

Fifth. That I have been attending Mrs. Wilson recently, and that upon my advice (she intending to move to Raleigh about September 1st) Mr. Wilson removed hisfamily back there thepast week.

(Signed) A. W. GOODWIN, M. D.
Sept. 1, '97, D. H. Young C. S. C.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 31, 1897.

To whom it may concern:

On July 26th, 1897, S. Otho Wilson applied to us for the rent of a house in West Raleigh, N. C., and we did not at the time have one, but he understood that we would have one soon near the college, and after several calls on us we rented him the house in West Raleigh, near the A. & M. College, which he now occupies. Yours truly,

(Signed)
WYNNE, ELLINGTON & Co.
Insurance and Real Estate Ag'ts.

A. B. Andrews being duly sworn, says:

That he is a citizen of Raleigh, N. C., and first Vice-President of the Southern Railway Company. That he owns one-fourth interest in the Round Knob hotel property, and the ten acres on which it is located, and that Maj. J. W. Wilson did own the other three-fourths. That the lease for the same to Mrs. M. J. Wilson, and affiant had no connection whatever with it, and did not know of it until after the contract was completed. That the arrangement for the passenger trains to stop at Round Knob was made because there was dissatisfaction with the dinner house at Asheville, and the company was considering the propriety of building an eating house somewhere on the line between Asheville and Old Fort. An additional reason for re-establishing the dinner house at Round Knob (where it has been for most of the time for twelve years or more) was that according to the schedule it was more convenient for the passengers on both trains. The train from Salisbury arrived at Round Knob at 12:50 and the train from Asheville at 12:55 p. m. That so far as this affiant knows, Mr. S. Otho Wilson has no connection with the hotel and had nothing whatever to do with the lease of the hotel to his mother (who as affiant knows, has long been engaged in keeping a boarding house and hotel) or with the arrangement by which the trains stop there for dinner. That Mr. S. Otho Wilson had no interest, legal, financial or otherwise, in the Southern Railway, or that he had any before or since he was elected one of the railroad commissioners, so far as affiant has any knowledge or information. The same is true of Major Wilson.

(Signed) A. B. ANDREWS.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 30th day of August, 1897.

(Signed)
D. H. YOUNG,
C. S. C.

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMMISSION.

Raleigh, July 2, 1897.

The railroad commission in session this day. On motion of Commissioner D. H. Abbott it is ordered:

Whereas, the Railroad Commissioners are required by law to place a valuation upon the railroads and telegraph companies of North Carolina for the assessment of taxes; and whereas, the said Railroad Commissioners desire to ascertain if any more equitable method of valueing said property than has heretofore been pursued, can be found, and whereas the commission also desire to ascertain if any more equitable freight and passenger tariffs than now exist can be put in force, therefore be it

Resolved, That the representatives of the different railroad and telegraph companies of the State are requested to appear before the Railroad Commissioners on Monday, the 12th day of July, 1897, and there show cause in writing, if any may have, why a very materia increase in the valuation of the railroad property for assessment and taxation shall not be made by the Railroad Commissioners sitting as a board of appraisers and assessors, and why a revision of the freight and passenger tariffs shall not also be made.

Ordered further. That the Hon. D. L. Russell, Hon. Walter Clark, Hon. Josephus Daniels and other interested citizens are respectfully invited to be present at the hearing above cited and present their views or any information or facts they may be in possession of, touching these questions at issue.

By order of the commission:
J. W. WILSON, Ch'm.
H. C. BROWN, Clerk.

Resolution introduced before the board of Railroad Commissioners by Commissioner S. Otho Wilson:

Whereas, It is the desire of this commission to have a full discussion of the tax and rate question, and

"Whereas, all parties appearing were invited to do so in writing, and as verbal speeches and evidence was given by those representing the railroads, therefore we invite Hon. Walter Clark; His Excellency, Governor Russell, Josephus Daniels and any others to come before the Commission, review the evidence taken by the stenographer and replyto same."

(Signed) S. OTHO WILSON.

The paper of Hon. Walter Clark having been read, Commissioner S. Otho Wilson files statement as follows:

"The statement in the paper of Hon. Walter Clark, in the matter of reference to rates and taxation before this Commission to-day, I beg to say that the statement that two members of the Commission (Major J. W. Wilson and myself, the only two then members) appeared before the legislative committee and opposed a reduction of rates.

"I do not know his authority, but so far as I am concerned, the statement is without foundation.

(Signed) "S. OTHO WILSON."

Resolution introduced before the board of Railroad Commisioners by Commissioner S. Otho Wilson.

Resolved, That in assessing railroad, steamboat and telegraph property, both franchise and tangible property be assessed at such figures as are just and reasonable both to the State and the companies.

That the valuation of such franchises and property shall be an amount approximate to a principal which at 6 per cent. per annum would yield the amount of the net earnings of such property.

That whatever such franchises and property may earn as income from operations shall be considered as interest on a given amount of valuation, and whatever sum the net earnings of such franchises and property will pay 6 per cent per annum upon shall be held to be the value of such franchises and property for assessment. Provided, that in cases where a franchise or property, or both, whose incomes from operations does not equal the physical values on the basis of percentage above named, such franchises and property shall be assessessed at such values as said property is worth as items, viz: value of iron, ties, structures, etc, etc.

That in calculating net earnings, no operating expenses shall be considered unless the total charges for the current year shall be in proportion to the life or duration of property yielding same. To illustrate: If a road 100 miles long shall in one year lay 20 miles of 70-pound steel rail the life of the same being 20 years, only five miles charged to operating expenses, unless some other department of improvements shall be less than the natural wear and tear of said road.

Raleigh, July 2, 1897.

JULY 15, 1897.

Referring to the matter heretofore attacked, being the decision of the Commission in the matter of reduction of freight and passenger rates, I concur in the statement of facts of statistics of comparative rates from 1891 to 1896, also as to 1872, etc.

As to the conclusions, I dissent, as any comparative statement of population per square mile is not proper comparison, but rather a comparison, of population per mile of road is the correct standard of comparisons.

Further, I have not had proper time to consider and digest the arguments pro and con before the Commission, nor to examine the reports of the railroads for the present year, which are now in, save for the second quarter of 1897, the possession of this board.

Until the judgement of the board as to assessments is given, I cannot intelligently say what would be the proper rate to be fixed.

(Signed) S. OTHO WILSON.

The assessment of railroad property, etc., having been completed, Commissioner Hon. S. Otho Wilson files notice before the Commission as follows:

"Since assessments are now made, I give notice that I shall, as soon as the reports for the fiscal year ending June 30th are received, move to re-adjust the rates in accordance therewith."

JULY 21, 1897.

On motion of Commissioner S. Otho Wilson, it is ordered that the following rates be and apply to telegraph companies. See circulars Nos. 67, 68, 69.

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMMISSION.

CIRCULAR NO. 68—TARIFF OF MISCELLANEOUS TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

Telegraphy companies other than the Western Union Telegraph Company twenty cents for a message of ten body words or under, exclusive of date, address and signature, between any two points within the limits of this State, on the respective lines, and not more than 1½ cents for each additional word. Effective September 1, 1897.

By order of the board:
S. W. WILSON, Chairman.
H. C. BROWN, Clerk.

RALEIGH, July 23, 1897.

CIRCULAR NO 69—JOINT TELEGRAPHIC RATES.

Whenever a message is sent over two or more telegraph lines owned, controlled and operated by separate and distinct corporations or individuals, the joint rate shall not exceed thirty cents for such message of ten body words or less, exclusive of date, address and signature, between any two points within the limits of this State, nor more than 1½ cents for each additional word. Effective September 1, 1897.

By order of the board:
J. W. WILSON, Chairman.
H. C. BROWN, Clerk.

RALEIGH, July 23, 1897.

CIRCULAR NO. 97.—TARIFF OF THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

From and after the first day of September, 1896, the Western Union Telegraph Company shall not charge or collect more than fifteen cents for transmitting any message of ten body words or under, exclusive of date, address and signature, between any two points within the limits of this State on its lines, nor more than one cent for each additional word.

By order of the board:
J. W. WILSON, Chairman.
H. C. BROWN, Clerk.

WELL AGAIN.



Cured of a lingering disease. Enjoying the luxuries of health after years of sickness. Free once more from the clutches of merciless ailments. Walking again on the green earth in the fresh air, among the beauties of Nature, after long confinement in bed to the dingy sick room where hope and joy are unknown. Well again. Never did an executive pardon bring greater pleasure to a despondent prisoner than these words bring to the bedfast invalid.

Dr. Hartman cures many such people by correspondence, free of charge. Here is one of the many letters which the doctor receives from grateful patients. Mrs. Benoit, 131 Pleasant street, Cincinnati, Ohio, writes: I employed three physicians, but they did not help me at all. I finally gave up doctors, but continued to grow worse. I was so miserable I wished I was dead. Life had no pleasures for me. Four bottles of Pe-ru-na cured me. I am stout and well, and feel years younger."

Dr. Hartman has recently written a book expressly for women. This book is intended to show what a boon Pe-ru-na is to sick women, especially those suffering from any phase or stage of female trouble. A free copy of this book will be sent to women only by The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Co., Columbus, Ohio.

A number of Iowa families have secured a concession of 6,000 acres of land in Shelby county, Ala., 30 miles south of Birmingham. The tract is to be laid out on the colony plan, but each colonist will own his own property.

Nearly all women have good hair, though many are gray, and few are bald. Hall's Hair Renewer restores the natural color, and thickens the growth of the hair.

Though army manœuvres on a grand scale are occurring in the Crimea, the Czar at the Wasaw manœuvres will witness the operations of 4,500 officer and 122,000 men. The manœuvres will be particularly directed towards solving the difficulty of supplying the troops with hot food in the field and improving the bicycle, postal telegraph and ambulance services.

STATEMENT

SHOWING THE CONDITION OF THE

American Surety Co.

December 31, 1896.

Assets.

Value of real estate and ground rents owned by the Company (less the amount of encumbrances thereon)	$3,420,778 82
Loans on bond and mortgage (duly recorded and being first liens on the fee-simple	15,000 00
Accounts of stocks and bonds of the United States, and of this and other States, also all other stocks and bonds absolutely owned by the Company	1,364,006 24
Stocks, bonds and all other securities (except mortgage) hypothecated to the Company as collateral security for cash actually loaned by the Company	110,721 86
Interest due and accrued on stocks and other securities	61,134 49
Cash in Company's principal office and belonging to the Company, deposited in bank	121,142 78
Premiums or assessments unpaid	146,578 82
All other assets, detailed in statement	7,742 77
Total assets	$5,247,105 78

Liabilities.

Losses unpaid, including those resisted	$ 298,978 55
Reserve, as required by law	697,818 98
All other claims	172,369 28
Total liabilities	$1,079,196 81
Capital stock paid up	2,500,000 00
Total income	1,376,385 74
Total expenditures	1,135,140 78

North Carolina Business in 1896.

Risks written	$1,840,992 00
Premiums received	11,687 00
Losses paid on risks taken	475 41
Losses incurred	243 61

President—W. S. Trueholm.
Vice-President—H. D. Syman.
Secretary—W. E. Keyes.
General Agent—W. A. Riach, Wilmington, N. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Office of Secretary of State,
Insurance Department.
Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 2, 1897.

In compliance with Section 9 of "An act to consolidate the Insurance Laws of North Carolina," I certify that the above is a true extract from the sworn statement of the American Surety Co. on December 31, 1896 now on file in this Department.

CYRUS THOMPSON,
Secretary of State.

STATEMENT

SHOWING THE CONDITION OF THE

Union Casualty and Surety Co.

December 31, 1896.

Assets.

Loans on bond and mortgage (duly recorded and being first liens on fee-simple	$202,937 50
Account of stocks and bonds of the United States, and of this and other States, also all other stocks and bonds absolutely owned by the Company	295,010 00
Interest due and accrued on stocks and other security	2,648 51
Cash in Company's principal office and belonging to the Company, deposited in bank	32,903 35
Cash in hands of agents and in transitu	10,674 45
Premiums or assessments unpaid,	182,386 50
All other assets, detailed in statement	3,395 00
Total assets	$729,955 31
Less agents balances $10,674.45 and bills securable $3,395.00	14,069 45
	$715,885 86

Liabilities.

Loses unpaid, including those resisted	$ 96,663 00
Reserve, as required by law	327,677 01
All other claims	834 50
Total liabilities	$425 174 51
Capital stock paid up	$250,000 00
Total income	957,675 88
Total expenditures	967,331 02

North Carolina Business in 1896.

Risks written	$260,389 00
Premiums received	877 49
Losses paid on risks taken	158 94
Losses incurred	158 94

President—C. P. Ellerbe.
Vice-President—D. R. Francis.
Secretary—O. K. Clardy.
General Agent—S. S. Batchelor, Raleigh, N. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Office of Secretary of State,
Insurance Department.
Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 3, 1897.

In compliance with section 9 of "An act to consolidate the Insurance Laws of North Carolina," I certify that the above is a true extract from the sworn statement of the Union Casualty and Surety Co. on December 31, 1896, now on file in this Department.

CYRUS THOMPSON,
Secretary of State.

GOLD DUST. GOLD DUST.



You Get Interested

in your work when you clean with Gold Dust. Broilers, boilers, pots and pans, skillets, kettles, buckets, and cans become clean at a touch, soot is quickly removed, grease dislodged when you use Gold Dust.

GOLD DUST
WASHING POWDER.

is indispensable for cleaning kitchen utensils, paint and woodwork. Gets the dirt off. Nothing in it to grit. Sold everywhere.

Made only by
THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

"THE HIGHEST IN QUALITY, THE LOWEST IN PRICE."

Sherwood Higgs & Co.

ADJECTIVES

Of the strongest meaning utterly fail to convey to the mind the wonderful completeness of our Fall Stock of Silks, Fine Dress Trimmings, Foreign Dress Goods, Black Dress Goods, Domestic Dress Goods, Laces, Embroideries, Ladies' and Gents' Furnishings, Flannels, Blankets and English Sackings, Hosiery, Underwear, Advance Styles in Early Fall Millinery, Ladies' and Gents' Shoes, Umbrellas and Walking Canes.

All of our goods were purchased before the tariff bill became a law, and they are all paid for on the "spot cash" basis, so that it needs no explanation from us to show why we can sell the very best goods at lower prices than is possible for our competitive friends to do. It is just as easy and very much more satisfactory to have the best when "the best" costs no more than the inferior. "The best" at little cost is what we offer you here.

SPECIALS IN NEW GOODS TO SHOW HOW WE START THE FALL CAMPAIGN

DOMESTIC SPECIALS

10 Bales Unbleached Muslin, yard wide, good and substantial, - 3 -8c
YARD wide Bleached Muslins, one of the best makes for Underwear, 5 7-8c

FLANNEL SPECIALS

6 1-4c Extra Heavy Unbleached Canton Flannel, - - - - 5c
10c Extra Heavy Unbleached Canton Flannel, - - - - 8 1-3c
10c Outings, Extra Heavy, Down used for Wrappers and Night Robes, 7 1-2c
50c Ladies' Flannel Skirts, - - - - - - - - - 25c

Specials in Millinery Department. RIBBON SENSATION EXTRAORDINARY.

200 pieces all Silk Morie Taffeta Ribbon, including plenty of blacks whites and the new blues, also new Fall Shades. This bargain will be arranged on a small table in the Millinery Department, and should be investigated to be appreciated.

No. 50 Morie Taffetas, full four inches wide (usual retail price 40c), 25c
No. 30 Morie Taffetas, full three inches wide (usual retail price 30c), 20c

No mail orders will be filled or samples will be cut of this lot.

New goods arriving by every train, and great preparations are being made for our increased business.

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25 FREE Scholarships are now open to young persons wishing to go to school. If you desire an education send for full particulars to W. T. WHITSETT, Ph. D., Superintendent Whitsett Institute, Whitsett, N. C.

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Children's Corner

Is Little Bob Tucked In?

"I've gotter go," she said, "an see
If little Bob's tucked in;
He'll git his death if he's uncovered
In this col' storm an' win'."
"Oh little Bob's all right," said I,
"You've bin to tuck him in
Four times this evenin', an' I wouldn'
Run 'way up stairs ag'in."
But Cynthy'd worry, fret and stew,
And raise a dreffle din;
"W'y I mus' go ag'in," says she,
"An' see if Bob's tucked in."

"W'y Cynthy, jest set down," I said,
"An' git some good er life;
A feller wants a chance to talk
Some evenin's with his wife."
Then she would take her knit in' out,
Or work upon her spread,
An' make believe lissen, though she didn'
Hear quarter wa't I said.
She wouldn' much more that git set down
Than jump right up ag'in,
An' say, "I must run right up an' see
If little Bob's tucked in."

Young Bob was allus on the jump,
An' filled the house with din,
An' kicked his quilts off every night
Fast as she tucked him in.
His laigs they went so fast all day,
As long as it was light,
An' got up speed so they couldn't stop,
An' kep' a goin' all night.
So Cynthy'd keep a gittin' up
An' gittin' up ag'in;
"I've got to look an' see," says she,
"If little Bob's tucked in."

She stood above the casket there,
She bent to kiss his face,
To pat a stragglin' curl of hair,
Or fix a bit of lace.
Her heart was breakin' with the thought
That Bob, so round an' fat,
So full of pranks an' fun, should sleep
Within a crib like that;
But still she'd fix his his little robe,
And then come back ag'in,
An' take a long, last look, an' see
Her little Bob tucked in.

That night er storm er snow came on,
An' how the winds did rave!
The snow fell, like a coverl'd,
On little Bob's new grave.
"I'm glad it snows," his m ther said,
"It looked so hard an' bare,
So hard so cruel, an' so bleak,
I cried to leave him there.
But God has sent the blessed snow,
I think—an' 'tis no sin—
That He has sent His snow to see
That little Bob's tucked in."

—J. W. Foss.

CENTRE GROVE, N. C., Aug. 24, '97.

MR. EDITOR:—My father got a copy of your last week's issue and saw that you wished to renew your column for the little folks. This is my first attempt to write to a paper, but I hope my letter will not find its way to the waste basket. I am a farmer boy twelve years old, and have to work in the field every day. Our crop is not very good this year. We have suffered all the summer for rain. I have not been to school this year; there has been no school convenient, but I will start sometime this fall. My father is a Populist in every sense of the word. He was one of the first men that went into the People's Party in Person county, or I reckon in the State. I reckon the People's Party is in the right. Father says they are, and I can only rely on his judgment. Near'y all the men in our neighborhood are either Democrats or Republicans. There are very few Populists in this neighborhood. I like to read THE CAUCASIAN very much. I know I will enjoy the young folk's column. I will close. Please send me a few copies of THE CAUCASIAN. Father and myself will try to get you up a club at this post office.

EARLY L. PRITCHETT.

THURMAN, N. C., Aug. 20, 1897.

DEAR EDITOR:—Papa takes THE CAUCASIAN. I like to read it. I have just read in it that you want children to write for your paper, and you will send a present to the first one who writes to you. I hope I will be the first. My papa is a Senator from Craven county. My brother was a page in the last Senate, and I went to Raleigh and worked three days in his place while he was home. I like to stay in Raleigh right well, but I like my home better. I think it is nice to be a page in the Senate and stay in Raleigh two months, but I don't want to live there. I expect to be a page in the next Senate if somebody will appoint me. I live at Thurman, in Craven county, No. 7 Township, five miles from Newbern. We have six months school every year, and I go all the time there is any school, and when there is not any I k ep store. I had some risings on my leg and could not get out, so I read my books and wrote whatever I thought, and here if something I thought:

Where ere it be the night
The darkening shadows fall upon the earth.
When night come we go and pray,
And when death comes we fly above
To live with Jesus and his love.
And Jesus watches through the night,
And we can see the heavenly light;
And when we live with Him above
We will have His heavenly love.
We can meet our loved ones there,
And with them the glory share.
We can do right if we try.
We can do right in Jesus' sight.
We can have a golden crown
If we will do God's command.

The man that felt my head said I would be a doctor or a trader. I will be nine years old Sunday, Aug. 22, 1897. Let me hear from you.

Your friend,
CLYDE C. HARDISON.

FOUR OAKS, N. C., Aug. 21, 1897.

MR. EDITOR:—I am a school girl and live in the piney woods of Johnston county. History is my favorite study. My papa is a true blue Populist, and I am one too, though my age and sex will not let me vote. I will ask the school boys and girls of North Carolina to what tribe of Indians did Pocahontas belong? Long live THE CAUCASIAN and our gallant Senator Butler. If this misses the waste basket I may come again with another history question.

IDA E. SALMON.

Low Accepts Nomination.

NORTHEAST HARBOR, Me., Sept. 3 —Seth Low has accepted the nomination of the citizens' union to become its candidate for mayor of Greater, New York. Secretary Clark, of the citizen's union notified him to day in public that he was the choice of the organization. The presentation and nomination were made shortly before noon. A statement from Low is already on its way to New Qork.

Everybody Says So.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, act gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to-day; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

RESOLUTIONS

Adopted by the Cotton Growers Convention Held at Galveston, Texas, August 2, 1897.

BEACH HOTEL, GALVESTON, Tex.,
August 2, 1897.

To Hon. J. F. Walters, Chairman of the Cotton Growers Association:

We, your committee on resolutions, beg leave to make the following report:

We find, after careful examination of all the facts before us, that option dealing in future cotton is gambling of the most vicious nature; withdrawing at least $2 per bale from circulation during the deal, which in nearly every case ends by forwarding the option put up by the victim in the south with a constant tendency to depress our principal crop, by this means forcing a sale at a price less than the cost of production; robbing our farmers of their just earnings, preventing them from paying for the supplies to produce a crop at a loss, bringing much distress to our merchants; forcing our women and children to labor in the fields; throwing laboring men out of employment and thereby causing them to join the army of tramps; adding largely to our criminal classes; spreading by a tendency to gamble in "futures" contagion in the morals of our agricultural class, from which are drawn a large majority of men to fill every avocation of life. We find there can be no real prosperity unless the agricultural classes are prosperous. We find a condition surrounding the cotton producer to-day not one of prosperity, but many of them cramped with debts, covered with mortgages, unable to enjoy the fruits of their labors and educate their families, largely, we think, from the dealing of option gamblers selling our products below the cost of production. For this reason we ask your adoption of the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The cotton industry of the South is a most important agricultural product of the United States, and in volume more than 65 per cent. of the world's product of cotton, and the condition of this great industry, being now depressed by speculators who control and reduce the price, in their own interest, by the following methods, among others: By offering for sale fictitious cotton called "futures," at prices uniformly less than the current spot cotton market, which sales of fictitious cotton or contracts to deliver cotton at a future time at lower prices than the actual spot cotton prices, and in which speculators do not intend, and are not compelled, to deliver actual cotton but uniformly pay or receive the monetary difference in the price of futures and spot cotton at the expiration of the contract of delivery. These contracts being cheaper, induce mill men and consumers of the raw material, who heretofore competed in the spot cotton sales, to withdraw from the market, thus fostering a condition which takes from the cotton market the actual purchaser, destroys legitimate market demands and competition, and leaves the cotton product at the mercy of dictated prices. By floodidg the market reports of actual sales of spot cotton with five to ten times the volume of fictitious sales at lower figures, thus producing a constant decrease in the price of real cotton. By operating a gambling enterprise known as the "New York Futures Board," in which fictitious cotton is offered for sale in the market at prices sufficiently reduced below spot cotton prices to invite investment, and wherein the said investments are virtually confiscated by arbitrary changes in said quotations whereby the country is drained of enormous sums of money and the cotton market fluctuated for gambling purposes to the great detriment of legitimate trade, thus producing the decline in the price of cotton as observed in our markets since the organization of the New York Cotton Exchange and its "futures boards"; and

WHEREAS, The price of labor necessary to raise and market a given quantity of cotton, in comparison with the price of labor necessary to manufacture and market the same quantity of cotton, is of the ratio of two to three, and under legitimate conditions of trade, and estimates most favorable to manufactures, raw cotton should sell for not less than 50 per cent. of the manufactured article, yet the situation is such that the price of cotton has been so depressed by speculation and market gambling until manufactured goods sell from 400 to 1,400 per cent. more than the material that composes such goods, and a vast wealth that should be distributed among its producers is annually confiscated by the unbridled greed of speculators; and

WHEREAS, The history of cotton production shows that the world's demand has increased at greater ratio than the world's supply, and as measured by the surplus on hand at the end of each cotton season, the surplus has grown less for more than twenty years, proving the falsity of the cry of over production as proclaimed by speculators and revealing facts that under proper conditions would have made prices steady and improved during that time; and

WHEREAS, These other conditions make it necessary that legislation be contrived and enacted to relieve cotton producers from these oppressive, unjust and ruinous conditions; therefore be it

Resolved, That we urge the people of the cotton-growing States inviting the co-operation of the citizens of all other States in the Union, to insist upon and secure legislation in every possible form to prevent the existing injury to our cotton trade produced by speculation and gambling in onr markets.

We commend as just and necessary the suppression of cotton "futures," and to that end we ask the co-operation of all people in securing State and Federal legislation as shall come within the legitimate domain of Federal and State legislation. We urge legislation to suppress the operation of any system of dealing in what is correctly known as futures; that it may be made unlawful for any firm, corporation or the agents of any such, to deal in the sale or purchase of cotton "futures."

It should be made unlawful for any bank or banking institution, telegraph, telephone, express or other corporation or person, their officers or agents, to take, receive or transmit any message, money, bid or deposit for investment in cotton futures in our respective States, or to be transmitted by others from such States; that it be made unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to publish or print or circulate by any method the prices bid or any of the propositions of sale or purchase of futures in the States so legislating.

We urge that these and other necessary measures for the relief of the people be taken up by political conventions regardless of party lines, incorporated in their platforms and made into laws for the common good; be it further

Resolved, That National legislation is necessary in the more complete suppression of market gambling, and we urge our fellow-citizens of every State to use all honorable means to secure such legislation as shall comply with the constitutional limitations of our Federal power; that they urge upon their representative in Congress to enact such legislation as will prevent any person, firm, or corporation, or their agents, from transmitting from one State to another propositions for the sale or purchase of futures from one State to the citizens of another; that all express, telegraph, telephone or other companies or persons in an interstate capacity should be prevented from promotiting future gambling between the States; that the transmission of money, messages or any communication regarding the sale or purchase of futures be excluded from the United States mails, to the end that this public evil be suppressed and the people freed from the ruinous conditions now thrust upon them by the concentrated manipulation of speculators and gamblers in trade.

We especially recommend to the producing classes that they earnestly memorialize Congress through their respective State Legislatures to enact such laws as will protect the people from this great and growing evil known as commercial gambling in futures.

A true copy.

J. F. WALTERS,
Chm'n of Convention.

I. A. SUGG, Secretary.

How Shall We Improve the Attendance of Our Public Schools?

I come to you with this important question and ask you to give it your careful consideration. This is a question that should interest all the friends of popular education.

The first remedy I suggest, is, to have better schools. How are we to have better schools? Secure better teachers.

Our schools are largely what our teachers make them. So long as we have teachers that have only just enough interest in their work to secure the money at the end of the school, just so long we may expect to have a poor attendance of children.

If the teachers are not interested in the schools we need not expect for the children to to be interested, and if the teachers and children are not interested the parents will not likely take much interest.

Let us then have teachers who are interested in school work themselves, and who will strive to create an interest in both the children and the parents of the community in which they teach.

Let our teachers go out among some of the indifferent parents and strive to show them what they can and will do for their children.

When their children come, be sure that something is done for them. *Our parents ought not to be such strangers to our schools*, and especially to our school teachers. Let our teachers have some entertainments occasionally that will improve and at the same time interest the children. Invite especially those parents who are known to take little interest or concern in the school. We have known cases of this kind where the most indifferent and even an opponent of the school has been won over to be its most ardent friend and supporter.

Above all things, I would suggest that our teachers use *common sense, tact* and *judgment*. Often a great deal of harm is done by some young Solon who goes out into a community of good, honest, but uneducated people. He goes out with some new fangled idea that he has read about, or with some fine spun theory, and he speaks of Pedagogy and Psychology, using high-sounding phrases of which the people and children have no conception as to their meaning. Some one may say these last few lines are a reflection upon our teachers. I deny it—*I have seen and heard just such teachers.*

The cry was made during the late campaign for Local Taxation that our children do not attend what schools we now have; why spend any more money, when what we now have is not used and appreciated by those who need it most.

I am in favor of *better schools, better teachers, more earnest, honest effort* to make them worthy to be attended by our children, and then if, after we have good schools, the people will not send their children, *I shall be in favor of compulsory education.*

C. H. MEBANE,
Supt. Public Instruction.

CRUSADE AGAINST B CH'LORS.

Boston Women Adopt Interes ing Resolutions Barring Them fr m Office.

BOSTON, Sept. 5 —The r ent manifesto of Mrs. Charlotte Smith against the bachelor politician was the subject of much attention from the Woman's Rescue League, of this city yesterday. As a result a set of resolutions was passed setting forth that "The American bachelor politician shirks his duty to the human family when he fails to provide a home for some good woman before he engages in the profession of politics, therefore he is not to be trusted after he has entered a political arena in which temptations surround him on all sides, and that, unfortunately, modern society has hereto fore given the political bachelor too much latitude by ignoring his private life.

Resolved, That as far as practicable a list of bachelor politicians who are aspirants for public office be obtained in the State of Massachusetts and New York, and formal protests be sent out against their election or re-election by the Woman's Rescue League, on the ground that they are ineligible to hold public office."

The League extends its congratulations to ex-Mayor Edwin Upton Curtis, of Boston, on his approaching marriage, and recommends for him a two years' vacation from politics, in which to enjoy his honeymoon.

COLORADO POPULISTS STATE CONVENTION.

Their Chairman Says That Railroad Capitalists Will Soon Control the Democrats.

SALIDA, Col., Sept. 2.—A large number of delegates gathered here to attend the State Convention of the Populist Party to-day. Among them were nearly all the prominent persons who have been identified with the party in the past.

State Chairman Hamilton Armstrong called the convention to order promptly. Judge Frank Owens was elected temporary chairman by acclamation. Judge Owens, in a brief speech expressed his confidence that the party would win. The Democratic party before the next Presidential election, he said, he feared would be controlled by the railroads and capitalists, and the People's Party alone would be standing for reform. After the appointment of committees a recess was taken.

This afternoon Judge William Gabbert was nominated for the Supreme Court Bench on a rising vote. The platform demands the independent free coinage of silver and a sufficient volume of paper money to be issued by the government, and denounces government by injunction. Judge Gabbert is a native of Ohio.

Republicans to Conduct a Heavy Campaign for Forty Days.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept 2—The Republican Committee of fifteen will conduct a forty-day campaign in Cleveland, and every day of it will be hot, according to the announcement made at local headquarters. The campaign will open about September 15th.

Some of the big speakers of the nation will be here during the campaign. The list includes Senator Frye, Congressman Dingley and Speaker Reed, of Maine; Senator Burrows, of Michigan; Senator Thurston, of Nebraska; Secretary of State Redman, Senator Foraker, Congressman Grosvenor and Governor Bushnell, of Ohio. Senator Hanna will make several talks to Cleveland people.

Nebraska Politics.

The three parties, Populists, Democrats and Silver Republicans in Nebraska last week joined hands in fusion and placed the following State ticket in the field:

For Supreme Judge—John J. Sullivan, Democrat, Columbus.

For State University Regents.—E. Von Forell, of Kearney, Populist, and George F. Kenower, of Wisner, Silver Republican.

If you are not a subscriber to THE CAUCASIAN you should become one. Subscribe yourself and get your neighbor to subscribe.

Biliousness

Is caused by torpid liver, which prevents digestion and permits food to ferment and putrify in the stomach. Then follow dizziness, headache, insomina, nervousness, and, if not relieved, bilious fever or blood poisoning. Hood's Pills stimulate the stomach, rouse the liver, cure headache, dizziness, constipation, etc. 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

The Common Sense of It.

Continued From First Page.

porations want the people to remain ignorant, for it is easier to control and fool men through ignorance and prejudice than through intelligence.

If more of the voters were educated, and informed of the facts and did their own thinking instead of letting themselves be influenced by railroad newspapers, then the people of this State would not now submit to being taxed, or rather robbed each year of over two million dollars in high freight and passenger rates. This is a number of times as much as all the whole school tax. Is it a wonder that the railroad papers fought it?"

"Well I had never thought of all these things. If these facts could have been put before the voters of my township they would have voted for this school tax almost to a man."

"But did they not also try to scare you with the "nigger cry?" Did they not tell you that under the new law negro committees would run your school?"

"No, I heard little about that except what I saw in the newspapers."

"But have you not some negroes on the school committees in your county?"

"Yes, but the majority of the committee in each township are white men and they look after the white schools and the negro members of the committee looks after the negro schools in the township. Besides our Democratic Board of County Commissioners appointed these school committees.

I wish our township could vote on this matter again. I want my children in school now. I would pay $1.65 a dozen times to have my children get a good six months school at home this year.

I am much obliged to you for telling me the truth about this matter. Here is one man who will not be fooled by the railroad monopolies next time."

A hacking cough keeps the bronchial tubes in a state of constant irritation, which, if not speedily removed, may lead to chronic bronchitis. No prompter remedy can be found than Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Its effect is immediate and the result permanent.

A Good Arbitrator.

A man in South Africa left his property to be equally divided between two sons. Not being able to agree, they decided to let President Kruger arbitrate. He said to the eldest: "You are the eldest; are you not?" "Yes," was the answer "So you shall divide the property." This pleased the elder immensely. "You are the younger," continued Kruger to the other, "so you shall have first choice."

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	No 403.	No. 41.
Lv New York, Penn R.R	*11 00am	*9 00pm
Philadelphia	1 12pm	12 05am
Baltimore	3 15pm	2 50am
Washington	4 40pm	4 30am
Richmond, A. C.L.	8 56am	9 05am
Norfolk, S. A. L	*8 35pm	9 05am
Portsmouth	8 45pm	9 20am
Weldon	*11 28pm	*11 55am
Ar Henderson	*12 56am	*1 39pm
Ar Durham	†7 32am	†4 09pm
Lv Durham	†5 20pm	†11 10am
Raleigh	*2 16am	*3 34pm
Sanford	3 35am	5 03pm
So. Pines	4 22am	5 55pm
Hamlet	5 10am	6 53pm
Wadesboro	5 54am	8 11pm
Monroe	6 43am	9 12pm
Charlotte	*8 30am	*10 25pm
Ar Chester	*8 10am	*10 47pm
Lv Columbia, C N & L R R		†6 00pm
Clinton, S.A.L.	*9 45am	*12 10am
Greenwood	10 35am	1 07am
Abbeville	11 05am	1 40am
Elberton	12 07pm	2 41am
Ar Athens	1 15pm	3 45am
Ar Winder	1 59pm	4 30am
Ar Atlanta (Central time)	2 50pm	5 20am

NORTHBOUND.

	No.402.	No. 38
Lv Atlanta (Central time)	*12 00n'n	*7 50pm
Lv Winder	2 40pm	10 42pm
Lv Athens	3 16pm	11 26pm
Elberton	4 15pm	12 33pm
Abbeville	5 15pm	1 40am
Greenwood	5 41pm	2 09am
Clinton	*6 34pm	*3 05am
Ar Columbia C. N & L R. R.		†7 00am
Lv Chester, S. A. L.	*8 13pm	*4 33am
Ar Charlotte	*10 25pm	*8 30am
Lv Monroe.	*9 40pm	*6 05am
Hamlet	*11 23pm	8 15am
Ar Wilmington	‡5 30am	*12 30pm
So. Pines	*12 14am	9 20am
Raleigh	*2 16am	*11 35am
Ar Henderson	3 28am	*1 00pm
Ar Durham	†7 32am	†4 09pm
Lv Durham	†5 20pm	†11 10am
Ar Weldon	*4 55am	*3 00pm
Richmond A.C.L.	8 15am	6 50pm
Washington, Penn R R.	12 31pm	11 10pm
Baltimore	1 43n'n	12 48am
Philadelphia	3 50pm	3 45am
New York	*6 23pm	*6 53am
Ar Portsmouth	7 30am	5 50pm
Norfolk	*7 50am	6 05pm

*Daily. †Daily Ex. Sunday. ‡Daily Ex. Monday.

Nos. 403 and 402.—"The Atlanta Special," Solid Vestibuled Train of Pullman Sleepers and Coaches between Washington and Atlanta, also Pullman Sleepers between Portsmouth and Chester, S. C.

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Both trains make immediate connections at Atlanta for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Texas, California, Mexico, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis, Macon, Florida.

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TIME TABLE.

To take effect Wednesday Nov. 27, 1895.

EASTBOUND TRIANS.

	STATIONS	1 Mixed Frt and Pass Tues. Thrs and Sat	3 Passenger Daily except Sunnay
		A. M.	P. M.
W Lv	Goldsboro*	7 20	3 20
	Bests	s 7 35	s 3 40
W	LaGrange*	s 8 16	s 3 49
	Falling Creek	s 8 37	s 4 00
W	Kinston*	s 9 24	s 4 12
	Caswell	f 9 38	f 4 21
Ar Lv	Dover†	s 9 53 / 10 15	s 4 30
W	Core Creek	s 10 40	s 4 42
	Tuscarora	s 11 15	f 4 54
	Clark's	f 11 31	f 5 00
W Ar Lv	Newbern*	s 12 05 / 1 30	s 5 15 / 5 25
	Riverdale	s 2 12	f 5 50
	Croatan	s 2 20	f 5 53
	Havelock	s 2 43	s 6 05
W	Newport*	s 3 12	s 6 18
	Wildwood	f 3 25	f 6 24
	Atlantic	f 3 31	f
Ar Lv	Morehead City*	s 3 46 / 3 51	s 6 37 / 6 42
	Atlantic Hotel	....	... .
W Ar	M. City Depot*	4 01	6 50
		P. M.	P. M.

WESTBOUND TRAINS.

	STATIONS	4 Passenger Daily except Sunday.	2 Mixed frt and Pass. Mon. Wed and Fri.
		A. M.	P. M.
Ar	Goldsboro*	11 25	8 00
	Bests	s 11 03	s 7 20
W	LaGrange*	s 10 52	s 6 50
	Falling Creek	s 10 42	s 6 20
W	Kinston*	s 10 32	s 6 00
	Caswell	f 10 20	f 5 18
Lv Ar	Dover†	s 10 12	s 5 00 / 4 20
W	Core Creek	s 10 00	s 4 00
	Tuscarora	f 9 50	s 3 38
	Clark's	f 9 42	f 3 20
			P. M.
Lv Ar	Newbern*	s 9 30 / 9 17	s 2 50 / 10 47
	Riverdale	f 8 53	s 10 10
	Croatan	f 8 49	s 10.00
	Havelock	s 8 40	s 9 40
W	Newport*	s 8 26	s 9 06
	Wildwood	f 8 19	f 8 47
	Atlantic	f 8 15	f 8 38
Lv Ar	Morehead City*	s 8 07 / 8 02	s 8 20 / 8 15
	Atlantic Hotel	....	....
Lv	M. City Depot	7 45	7 F0.
		A M.	A. M.

W—Water stations f—Stop on Signal *—Telegraph station. †—Passing point. s.—Regular stops.

S L. DILL, Sup't

Southern Railroad.

(PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.)

Condensed Schedule.

In Effect June 14, 1896.

TRAINS LEAVE RALEIGH DAILY:

"NORFOLK AND CHATTANOOGA LIMITED."

3:40 p. m., daily—Solid vestibuled train with sleeper from Raleigh, N. C., to Chattanooga, via Salisbury, Morganton, Asheville, Hot Springs and Knoxville.

Connects at Durham for Oxford, Clarksville and Keysville, except Sunday. At Greensboro with the Washington and Southwestern Vestibuled, limited, train for all points north, and with main line train No. 12 for Danville, Richmond and intermediate station; also has connection for Winston-Salem, and with main line train No. 35, "United States Fast Mail" for Charlotte, Spartanburg, Greenville, Atlanta and all points South; also Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, and all points in Florida. Sleeping car for Atlanta, Jacksonville and at Charlotte with sleeping car for Augusta.

"CHATTANOOGA AND NORFOLK LIMITED."

11:45 a. m., daily—Solid train consisting of Pullman sleeping cars and coaches from Chattanooga to Raleigh, arriving at Norfolk 5:20 p. m., in time to connect with the Old Dominion, Merchants' and Miners', Norfolk and Washington and Baltimore, Chesapeake and Richmond S. S. Co.'s for all points north and east.

Connects at Selma for Fayetteville and intermediate stations on the Wilson and Fayetteville Short Cut daily; daily except Sunday for Newberne and Morehead City; daily for Goldsboro and Wilmington and intermediate stations on the Wilmington and Weldon railroad.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

8:53 a. m., daily—Connects at Durham for Oxford, Keysville, Richmond; at Greensboro for Washington and all points north.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

3:09 p m. daily—For Goldsboro and intermediate stations

LOCAL.

2:00 a. m., daily—Connects at Greensboro for all points for north and south and Winston-Salem and points on the Northwestern North Carolina railroad. At Salisbury for all points in Western North Carolina, Knoxville, Tenn., Cincinnati, and western points; at Charlotte for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points south.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT RALEIGH:

EXPRESS TRAIN.

3:09 p. m. daily—From Atlanta, Charlotte Greensboro and all points south.

LOCAL.

7:10 a. m., daily—From Greensboro and all points north and south. Sleeping car from Greensboro to Raleigh.

"NORFOLK AND CHATTANOOGA LIMITED."

3:40 p m., daily—From all points east, Norfolk, Tarboro Wilson and water lines.

From Goldsboro, Wilmington, Fayetteville, and all points in Eastern Carolina.

"CHATTANOOGA AND NORFOLK LIMITED."

11:40 a m. daily—From New York, Washington, Lynchburg, Danville and Greensboro, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Hot Springs and Asheville

LOCAL

9:00 p m. daily except Sunday—From Goldsboro and all points east.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

8:53 a. m., daily—From Goldsboro

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CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED Aug. 1st. 1897.	No. 23 Daily.	No. 35 Daily.		No. 41 Daily.	No. 49 Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.
Lv Weldon	11 50	9 43	..	....	....
Ar Rocky Mount	12 52	10 35	....		....
Lv Tarboro	12 12	.	..	....	....
Lv Rocky Mount	12 52	10 35	....	5 45	12 45
Lv Wilson	2 06	11 16	....	6 20	2 12
Lv Selma	3 00	.	..	....	....
Lv Fayetteville	4 40	1 14	....	....	....
Ar Florence	7 35	3 25	....	....	....
	P. M.	A. M.			
Lv Goldsboro	....	....	....	7 01	3 10
Lv Magnolia	....	....	....	8 05	4 16
Ar Wilmington	....	....	....	9 30	5 45
				A. M.	P. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No 78 Daily.		No. 32 Daily.	No 40 Daily.	No. 48 Daily.
	A. M.		P. M.		
Lv Florence	8 45	....	8 15	....	....
Lv Fayetteville	11 20	....	10 20	....	....
Lv Selma	1 00	.	.....	.. ..	. .
Ar Wilson	1 42	..	12 10	.....	.....
				P. M.	A. M.
Lv Wilmington	....	....	....	7 15	9 35
Lv Magnolia	....	....	.....	8 55	10 59
Lv Goldsboro	....	....	....	10 10	11 58
	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Lv Wilson	1 42	....	12 15	11 20	12 43
Ar Rocky Mount	2 33	....	12 53	11 57	1 20
Lv Tarboro	12 12	...	.....	.....	.....
Lv Rocky Mount	2 33	....	12 53	....	....
Ar Weldon	3 39	....	1 44	....	....
	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	

†Daily except Monday. ‡Daily except Sunday.

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 4:10 p. m., Halifax 4:28 p. m., arrives Scotland Neck at 5:20 p. m., Greenville 6.57 p. m., Kinston 7:55 p. m. Returning leaves Kinston 7:50 a. m., Greenville 8:52 a. m., arriving Halifax 11:18 a. m., Weldon 11 33 a. m.

Trains on Washington Branch leavs Washington 8:20 a. m. and 1:00 p. m., arrive Parmele 6:10 a. m. and 2:40 p. m., returning leave Parmele 9:35 a. m. and 6:30 p. m., arrive Washington 11:00 a. m and 7:20 p. m., daily.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday 5:30 p. m., Sunday 4:05 p. m., arrives Plymouth 7:40 p. m , 6 p. m., returning leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday 7:50 a. m., and Sunday 9 a. m., arrives Tarboro 10:05 a. m. and 11:00 a. m.

Train on Midland N. C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily, except Sunday, 7:10 a. m., arriving Smithfield 8:30 a. m., returning leaves Smithfield 9.00 a. m., arrives at Goldsboro 10:25 a. m.

Trains on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount at 4:30 p m., arrive Nashville 5:05 p. m., Spring Hope 5:30 p. m., returning leave Spring Hope 8:00 a. m., Nashville 8:35 a. m., arrive at Rocky Mount 9:05 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton daily, except Sunday, 11:15 a. m., and 4:10 p m., returning leaves Clinton at 7:00 a. m. and 3:00 p. m.

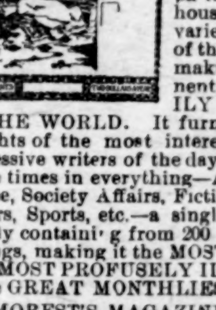
Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina R R for Norfolk and all points North via Norfolk.

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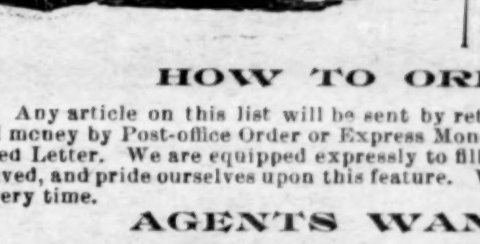
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